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THE COMPLETE FLORIST;

OR, THE

LADY and GENTLEMAN'S RECREATION

IN THE

FLOWER GARDEN;

BEING

A choice COMPENDIUM of what hath been worthy Notice for the Propagation, Raiſing, Planting, Encreaſing, and Preſerving the rareſt FLOWERS and PLANTS.

WHEREIN

Each FLOWER is ſo particularly deſcribed, as none can be at a Loſs to know the Contents of the FLOWER GARDEN. With full Directions for Managing the different Sorts of AURICULA's, ANEMONIES, NARCISSUS's, HYACINTHS, TULIPS, and all bulbous Roots.

TOGETHER WITH

DIRECTIONS what to do each MONTH in the YEAR.

Along theſe bluſhing Borders, bright with Dew,
And in yon mingled Wilderneſs of Flowers,
Fair-handed Spring unboſoms ev'ry Grove;
Throws out the Snow-Drop, and the Crocus firſt,
The Daiſy, Primroſe, Violet darkly Blue,
And Polyanthus of unnumber'd Dyes.

LONDON:

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BRITISH MUSEUM
4 JAN 56

The neceſſary Tools and Inſtruments for Gardening.

A Skreen for fining.
A wier riddle for ſifting earth.
Spades two, a bigger and a leſs.
Shovels two, a bigger and a leſs.
Howes of ſeveral ſizes.
Pruning hook and knife.
Grafting knives, ſaw, chiſſel and mallet.
Pen-knife, ſciſſars.
Line and rule.
Trowels, broad, narrow, and hollow.
Garden ſheers, a hammer.
Two iron rakes, a bigger and longer in the head, a ſhorter, with teeth thicker ſet.
A rake with a broad head, without teeth, for ſmoothing the earth in a bed.
Several twig baſkets or whiſkets, and birch beſomes.
Watering pots, one with a head full of ſmall holes, another only with a pipe, another with a ſmall neck, the bottom full of holes.
The firſt is to water plants in ſummer.
The ſecond to water pots with rank water, wherein the dung of ſheep, poultry, &c. hath been

been ſteeped, that it may be put to the roots without ſtaining the leaves.

The third being put into water, will fill from the bottom, which will ſtay in ſo long as you ſtop out the air with your thumb at the top; this ſerves to water young and tender ſeedlings of Auricula Gilliflowers, and ſuch like, without waſhing the earth from them, for by the motion of your thumb, you may cauſe the water to fall gently upon them, more or leſs, as you ſhall deſire.

THE

THE
COMPLEAT FLORIST.

A Garden's Situation, Soil, and proper Compoſts, for the ſame.

THE ſituation of a garden ought to be in free and open air to the eaſt and ſouth, but ſouth eaſt is to be preferred, and the north defended by the houſe or tall trees. The ſoil ought to be good, deep and light, which if dry and warm, then level is moſt commodious; if cold and moiſt, the declining or ſhelving towards the ſun is beſt; a loamy land, the ſadder the colour the better, and beſt with a ſandy mixture, but it muſt be mellow withal.

If your land be not ſo natural, it muſt be made ſo by art.

As for your clayey land, make channels to draw the water from it, which ſuch land long

contains, and if it continues ſtiff, cold, and moiſt, then dig it often, throwing it on heaps or ridges; the ſun and froſts will meliorate it: mix with it a great deal of ſea ſand, if to be had, for want whereof river or brook ſand, or the ſand that the land floods have left, according to the quantity of your ridges, filling the gutters betwixt the heaps or rows with old thatch, either of ſtraw, broom, fern, or heath, mixing it with the earth in thoſe trenches you intend for beds for your flowers. Your alleys or walks need not that trouble, for the barrener they are, the better. Had you peat or turf-aſhes, 'twere excellent for mixing with this kind of ſoil, in want whereof any aſhes may be uſed, but in greater quantity. Lime is good alſo, the bottom of wood piles, ſaw-duſt, all ſorts of rotten wood, or all theſe mentioned, if to be had, often turned over, will make the beſt improvement, not forgetting a conſiderable quantity of old cow-dung.

Chalky land, being alſo naturally cold, is to be improved by warm and light compoſts, and to be dealt withal as your clayey ground, but more moderately.

Marly land, is cold and heavy, yet rich and deep; turning it up, often expoſing it to the air, turns it to good earth, but mix it with warm and light compoſitions.

Sandy land is the beſt for your uſe of the four laſt mentioned, and beſt improved, mixing marle, the mud of ponds, lakes or ſtanding waters, a ſupply of which it often requires; but mix not with it hot dung, but make uſe of the moſt cooling.

Towards

Towards ſome of theſe will you find your ground related, and accordingly muſt you uſe means to improve it, and ſuitable to the plants or flowers you intend to beſtow therein; and becauſe dung is uſed in all, you muſt know that

Horſe dung is beſt for plants of quick digeſtion and growth, for trees or plants that ſhoot much in a year, for it yields a great fume, and they cannot diſpoſe of it.

Cow-dung is excellent for moſt ſorts of rare flowers, if firſt it be thorough rotten, then dried and beaten to duſt, and ſome fine freſh earth mixed with it.

Deers-dung, is much of the nature of cows and oxen, but more proper for tender and ſmalleſt plants.

Sheeps-dung, of the ſame nature, which put into water ſo much that by ſtirring may turn it to a pap, and when diſſolved, mix with it fine ſifted earth four or five times more in quantity than the ſheeps-dung. This is an excellent compoſt for the moſt fibrous rooted flowers, the tuberous alſo effect this mixture; ſuch a mixture of neats-dung is good for the ſame uſes, and better if you are forced to tranſplant a good flower in the ſummer out of its ſeaſon; for planted in it, the liquid matter adheres to it ſo cooling and moiſt, that it will cauſe the plant to thrive as well as if it had been planted in its proper ſeaſon.

Swines-dung, by their trampling where they feed, and by often urining, is by that means trod into the earth, and ſo improved into ſuch a compoſt, as allays that rankneſs of ſome light and rich ſoils that breed canker worms, over

Vermin, and inſects that deſtroy your choiceſt plants, and is a rich, fat and cooling manure, ſucceſsfully uſed in flower or kitchen gardens, but moſt excellent for fruit-trees.

Aſſes-dung comes near the nature of deers or ſheeps-dung, *&c.* but not ſo rich.

Pigeons-dung, nay all corn fed fowl is primarily very hot, eſpecially pigeons;—their dung laid in a heap in the air, and moiſtened till its heat is over, makes a rich improver of your gardens.

Mud of ponds;—if your ground be light, uſe ſtiff mud, if your ſoil be ſtiff or cold uſe light or ſandy mud; there is no garden grounds but one of theſe is good for.

Saw-duſt, after it hath lain in a moiſt place till rotten, having its ſharpneſs abated, hath the nature of rotten wood, or wood pile duſt, but the chiefeſt is rotten willow, or willow earth, to make a light ſoil for fibrous rooted flowers, and chiefly for auriculas.

Aſhes are good, unleſs they have been buckt withal, then they are hurtful; but chiefly the aſhes of any vegetables burned are moſt advantageous, the aſhes of like vegetables you intend to ſet in the earth mixt with them.

Rotten-ſtraw mixed with earth make it light and a pleaſing bed for beſt anemonies, as well as other flowers with fibrous roots.

Green ſlime of ſtanding waters dried and beaten ſmall in fine duſt, and then mixed with good freſh earth is very ſucceſsfully uſed in raiſing ſeveral ſorts of flower ſeeds.

Of theſe ſeveral ſorts of compoſt, as you ſhall ſtand in need of, ought you yearly to make proviſion, that you may have them ready when occaſion

caſion to uſe them, as you will find in the following directed.

WALKS.

For the earth in the beds of your garden, for your walks therein: firſt take away all good ſoil in them below the roots of any graſs or weeds: fill them two or three inches with coarſe gravel unſkreened, laying it round and higher, in the middle, then roll it well afterwards with ſkreened gravel, lay it two inches more thick upon it, keeping it in the ſame proportion as before-mentioned, rolling it oft and well, but the ſides next your beds ſhould be laid a foot and half, or two foot, according to the breadth of your walk, with good turf, from whence the heat of the ſun cannot be reflected as from the gravel, to the prejudice of the neighbouring flowers, making them much ſooner loſe their beauty and leaves.

BORDERS AND BEDS.

If your borders and beds be ſet with ſtone, which is the nobleſt and moſt chargeable, if well worked and moulded, let it be ſuch that will not moulder, pill and crack, as I have ſeen many.

If ſet with bricks, which is next, let them be well burnt.

If with ſawed rail, inch and half thick at leaſt, and five inches broad; if not well ſeaſoned, or new ſawed, throw them in a pit of water for a fortnight, then take them out, and dry them a day or two gently on a kiln, which will make them ready for plaining, and cyphering of the

outward upward edges, which when every piece is fitted to the lengths of work they are intended for, let them be well drenched in linſeed oil, with a ſwine's briſtle bruſh, both the in and outſide; if you grind ſome red lead with the oil, it will bind the faſter and the ſooner dry, which done you may put them into what colour you will, but the beſt is a light ſtone colour; by painting them over with white lead and umbre, ground together on a painter's ſtone with linſeed oil, it will not only look fine, but very durable, when dry ſet together and firmly placed in the ground, by being faſtened to pieces of ſtrong wood, ſet at ſuch diſtances in the ground, that the ſun may not warp them; the rail three inches about the gravel walk, which cannot be quite finiſhed till that is done, then fill them up with good ſkreened earth, or ſuch as hath been ſifted through a wire riddle, laying the earth round and higher in the middle than the top of the rail.

JANUARY.

JANUARY.

VIOLETS.

THE leſſer early bulbous violet, cometh into view, on a ſmall ſtalk about ſeven or eight inches high, from between two pale green narrow leaves, being a ſmall pendulous flower, with three pointed milk-white leaves on the outſide, with three ſhorter, edged or tipt with green, faſhioned like a cup, their inſide green, from a bulbous root, round like that of a daffodil; a common flower, yet not to be wanted, becauſe when none other appears that does, though in the ſnow, whence called ſnow-flower, or ſnow-drops; they increaſe by roots, indeed too faſt, therefore their pods are to be pulled off when going to ſeed: ſo hardy that they may be moved at any time.

ACONITE.

The winter wolfbane riſes in this month, having round, though cut, green leaves, each having a ſtalk from the root, and on ſome part of them the flower, which is but ſmall and yellow, of five leaves, with yellow threads in the middle, the root thick and tuberous, like the common anemony, but round, loſing its fibres every year: there is another ſort like this in form, but of a paler yellow, both great increaſers, yet fit to be ſprinkled here and there, becauſe ſo early, and ſo hardy as to be removed at any time. But this plant in any inward uſe is to be avoided, as poiſonous and deadly.

If

If not done before, plant anemonies, ranunculuſes, junquils, narciſſuſes, hyacinths, bulbous iriſſes, crown imperials, and all kinds of bulbous flower-roots, as ſoon as poſſible in this month; always chuſing a mild dry day for that work.

Your pots of carnations and auriculas if expoſed to the weather will periſh, therefore they muſt be kept warm.

The Produce of JANUARY.

The winter aconite, ſingle wall-flower, black hellebore, ſnow-drop, ſingle anemonies, winter cyclamen, gentianella, polyanthos, helleboraſter, early ſtarry hyacinth, black hellebore, perennial navelwort, blue flowered hearts eaſe or panſies, yellow alpine, alyſon, periwincles, and ſometimes in a warm ſituation, the duke van tel tulip.

FEBRUARY.

FEBRUARY.

THE dwarf bay, riſing according to its age from one to two, three or four foot high, in a buſh full of branches, a whitiſh grey tough bark, incloſing a ſoft conſiſtence for wood, bearing whitiſh round pointed green leaves, which appear not till the flowers are paſt, which are ſmall, conſiſting of four leaves growing on cluſters, or thick and cloſe together on the new ſhoots, one ſort of a deep peach colour, near red, another a paler peach colour, a third milk white, each ſo ſweet in ſavour, as to be ſmelt at a diſtance, but the moſt odoriferous is the pale peach coloured, but the white the moſt rare. The flowers paſt are ſucceeded by many ſmall berries, when ripe, of a delicate red, but the berries of the white, of a pure clear amber colour, by which are raiſed pleaſant and beautiful plants like the parents, or elſe producing children of a different complexion, which is the more rare; but theſe berries and ſeeds are to be ſowed in good light earth in boxes, as ſoon as they are ripe, or elſe ſuch earth laid under theſe fine ſhrubs, for the ſeeds as they ripen to fall into, and afterwards covered with the ſame mould, but not too thick.

CROCUS.

Crocus, or ſaffron of divers ſorts, that flower in this month, others in autumn. The ſpring crocus's, that are moſt valued, are

The great white crocus, riſing up with narrow long green leaves with a white line in the

the middle of them; from theſe cometh up, covered with a white ſkin, ſmall low white flowers, of ſix leaves, and long ſaffron pointed in the middle, with ſome chives about it: not opening but when the ſun ſhines.

The white crocus of Mœſia, like the laſt, but bigger and more flowers from a root, but not ſo pure white, one of this kind hath the bottom of the flower, and part of the ſtalk of a bright blue.

The pale feathered crocus, ſomewhat like the laſt, but larger and ſharper pointed, bottom and ſtalk blue; the three outward leaves on the outſides, all white, the inſides ſtriped with bigger and leſſer ſtreaks of pale bluiſh purple, the three minor leaves ſtriped with the ſame colour on both ſides thereof. This is one of the rareſt we have: next to theſe, for the cold is the

Biſhop's crocus, of bigger roots and leaves than the former, longer and ſharper pointed flowers, variable in colours, ſometimes white, ſtriped with blue, ſometimes three leaves white and three blue.

The imperial crocus, many flowers from one root, ſilver coloured, ſtriped on the backs of the leaves with purple, when opened are ſeen through, but encreaſes ſo faſt, 'tis grown too common.

The royal crocus, is like the laſt, but better ſtriped on the backs of the outward leaves. Theſe are flowers, that the white hath the maſtery, the next the purple rides admiral: as in

The ſmall purple crocus, hath narrow green leaves, ſmall low purple flowers, round pointed, dark bottoms, near black.

The

The greater purple crocus, ſharper pointed, of the ſame colour, but in leaves, and flowers bigger and taller than the former.

The greateſt purple crocus, the largeſt of all the crocus's, blacker purple, and rounder pointed than the former: one of this kind hath leaves edged about with white.

The blue Neapolitan crocus differs only from the greateſt purple in the flowers, are of a deep ſky colour, with a darker bottom: but

The purple feather'd crocus, like the great purple, but a little bigger and rounder pointed, the three outward leaves of the flower of the ſame colour, but feathered with white on both ſides, the inner leaves thick, ſtriped with white on a paler purple on each ſide, the beſt of all other ſorts yet known to us.

The leſſer and greater purple ſtriped crocus.—The leſſer of a reddiſh purple colour, veined through every leaf on both ſides with a deeper purple. The greater, like the greater purple; with three great ſtripes down the backs of the three utmoſt leaves of a deeper purple, and ſomething lighter on the inſide, as are the three inner leaves alſo, but ſtriped on the backs near the bottom.

The great purple flamed crocus, hath freſher green leaves than the other purple middle ſized flowers, whiteſt pale purple on the outſide, and deeper on the inſide, ſtriped and flamed throughout each leaf; keep the ſeeds of this ſort, which gives good ſeed, and thoſe ſown good varieties.

About the latter end of February begin to pot your carnations or whole blowers of all ſorts, into

into the pots, where they are to remain for blowing. For this purpoſe provide a quantity of light rich earth to fill a large ſize pot, and take two ſound layers or plants, taken up with as much earth as will hang about their roots, and place them about three inches diſtant about the center of the pot filled up with rich earth; cloſing the earth very well to the bodies of the plants. Then ſettle all with an immediate moderate watering.

Plant polyanthus's, primroſes, double daiſies and camomile, London pride, hepaticas, violets, thrift, ſaxifrage, campanulas, roſe campion, ſcarlet lychnis, rockets, ſweet-williams, columbines, pinks, carnations, Canterbury bells, perennial ſunflower, hollyhocks, perennial aſters, golden rod, French honeyſuckles, catchfly, batchelors buttons, and many others. But take care to plant them in ſuch a manner as to have a ſucceſſion, and to delight the eye by their regularity.

About the ſame time, if the weather be open, ſow larkſpurs, lupines, convolvulus, candy tuft, catchfly, ſweet ſcented peas, flos adonis, dwarf annual ſunflower, dwarf lychnis, and many other ſorts, in ſuch places only, where the plants are intended to ſtand: for they will not bear tranſplanting.

The Produce of FEBRUARY.

The winter aconite, ſpring crocus, ſnow drops, early hyacinths, ſtarry hyacinths, ſingle anemonies, Perſian iris's, ſingle daffodil, hepaticas, ſingle wall-flowers, ſeveral ſorts of helebore, double daiſies, ſtock gilliflower, ſpring cyclamen,

cyclamen, heleboraſter, great ſnow drop, early tulips, polyanthus, ſorrel-leaved perennial adonis, narciſſus's, hearts eaſe or panſies, periwincles, yellow alpine, alyſſon, eaſtern alyſſon purple-flowered, violets, &c. &c.

MARCH.

PRIMROSES.

PRIMROSE, viz. the douple pale yellow, a pretty flower, though too common: Double green primroſe, another, the outward leaves green, with a ſmall pale yellow flower in the midſt.

The fair red primroſe, a pleaſant flower, of a beautiful rich ſhining velvet red colour, with a yellow ſtar in the bottom, as all the reſt have.

The ſcarlet primroſe, amongſt the ſingle ones the moſt eſteemable, being of a bright ſcarlet colour.

Red primroſe, hoſe in hoſe, that is, upon every ſtalk two flowers ingeminated, or growing one within the other, ſeveral ſorts, ſome deeper, ſome paler, differing in either ſize, faſhion, or colour.

Cowſlips, hoſe in hoſe, many of a ſtalk, of the common colour,

Double cowſlip is bigger than the common kind, thick and double.

Double green cowſlip, very double, and rareſt of the three.

Red cowſlip, or oxſlip, of ſeveral ſorts, ſhaped like thoſe in the field, but of ſeveral colours, deeper and lighter.

Some of a fine ſcarlet colour, but the chiefeſt of them is the deep ſcarlet, very double; to vie with which is the red cowſlip, hoſe in hoſe, and as many flowers on a ſtalk as the reſt, large flowers, and large yellow ſtarry eyes, of theſe ſeveral varieties, in deeper and lighter colours, ſome like to velvet. Theſe flowers laſt named, muſt often change their earth, or they will degenerate and come ſingle: ſow your ſeeds in September, in a bed of good earth, they will come up at ſpring.

HEPATICA's.

Noble liverwort, of two ſorts, ſingle and double, of each lighter and darker, blue and white.

Single hepatica's, as alſo the double, their flowers come up before their leaves, amongſt their old ſtalks and leaves, upon ſtalks an hand's breadth high, but ſmall and weak, compoſed of about ſeven ſmall pointed leaves of deeper, *i. e.* redder and paler peach colour. Another of the ſame ſhape, of a light blue watchet. Another milk white; the leaves riſe at firſt folded, but after opening themſelves, are divided at the edges in three parts, each ſtanding on a particular ſtalk, as high as the flowers, a black ſtringy root.

The double hepatica's. Theſe ſmall flowers differ from the ſingle ones, not in colour, but only the double blue is of a more luſtrous and deeper dye.

dye. The double white hath freſher and ſmaller green leaves than the reſt; ſnow white, and as thick and double as the peach or blue coloured, but more rarely met withal, and therefore more regarded, yet all of them the prettieſt beauties the ſpring, at her firſt approach, expoſes to our view. The ſingle ſort of them, valued for the ſeeds they bear; from which being ſown, varieties are expected; they muſt be planted in rich, well-dunged ſoil, they are increaſed by parting their roots, when grown into ſeveral heads. Their ſeeds to be ſowed in Auguſt in caſes, or leaſt expoſed beds to the cold winds and froſt.

Fail not, when the ſingle kinds have near loſt their beauty, to tie up the ſtalks bearing flowers to a ſmall ſtick, thruſt in the ground, to prevent the ſeed-veſſels falling to the ground, and ſo either rotting the little pods before the ſeed ripen, or your loſing the ſeed out of them when ripe, at leaſt the beſt of it before you are aware.

Your auriculas that are now forward, keep free from weeds, water them moderately to keep the earth moiſt about the roots.

Make props for the ſupport of hyacinths, and tie the flowers with a ſoft twine.

The flower buds of tulips, ranunculus's, hyacinths and anemonies advancing faſt, require double care, to preſerve them from froſt and cold rains.

Examine the carnation pots. Finiſh the tranſplanting of the layers into large pots; and having taken away the dead leaves from thoſe which had been planted laſt autumn in pots to remain, remove the earth as deep as poſſible without diſ-

turbing the roots, and then fill up their pots with freſh mould prepared for that purpoſe. Preſs the mould gently to the plants, and water them to ſettle the earth.

This is a good time to adorn the beds, and borders, &c. with lychniſes, rockets, catchflies, roſe-campions, campanulas, pinks, carnations, ſweet williams, golden rod, batchelors buttons, perennial ſunflower, French honeyſuckles, perennial aſters, monk's-hood, columbines, Canterbury bells, fox-gloves, and divers other ſorts of perennial plants; and alſo auriculas, polianthos's, double daiſies, and camomile, hepaticas, London pride, thrift, violets, gentionella, primroſes, &c. &c. always remembering to plant them in a good ſoil, and to water them from their firſt planting till they have taken root.

Likewiſe where flowering ſhrubs are wanted, this will be a good time to bring them in and plant them with ſucceſs.

Evergreens of moſt kinds ſucceed beſt, when tranſplanted at this ſeaſon: ſuch as the arbutus or ſtrawberry-tree, phyllyrea, alaternus and pyranthus: the lauruſtinus, Portugal laurels, hollies, yews, and evergreen oaks: the cedars of Libanus, cytiſſus, cyſtuſes, junipers, firs, pines, cypreſs, &c. But take notice tnat this work is to be done with great care and judgment. It muſt be done with expedition: for evergreens and ſhrubs require to be planted as ſoon as poſſible after they are taken up. So that you muſt firſt, before they are taken up, prepare holes at ſuch diſtances as to leave room to hoe and dig the ground between each tree and ſhrub, big enough to receive the roots freely, and of a proper depth,

depth, with a looſe bottom. Before the ſhrubs be planted, prune off the broken and bruiſed roots; ſet them upright in the holes, and fill them up a proper depth with the ſame earth, as was taken out, and break it well with the ſpade; always leaving a baſon round each ſhrub to hold water; when it ſhall in dry weather be neceſſary to water them. And then lay ſome ſort of litter round the root of the tree to prevent the ſun's drying up the water. Laſtly fix ſtakes to ſupport the weak plants, to be tied to them; and water every ſhrub well, as ſ. on as it is ſet.

Sow in ſuch places, as ſuit beſt with hardy annual flowers, ſuch as the ſweet ſultan, lupines of various ſorts, ſun flowers, lavatera, larkſpur, flos adonis; the convolvulus major, naſturtiums, ſweet ſcented and Tangier peas; the candy tuft, Spaniſh nigella, Venus looking-glaſs, and navel wort, dwarf double poppy, catchfly, convolvulus minor, catterpillers, &c. each kind ſeparate in patches or drills in different beds and borders; to be thinned as they come up, if too thick, for few of them will bear tranſplanting.

Now is the time to put the chryſanthemums raiſed from cuttings in autumn into pots, one in a pot, to flower. And give freſh earth to the pots of double walls, double ſtocks, double williams, rockets, roſe campion, campanulas, lychnis, &c.

Sow the marvel of Peru, China aſter, Indian pink, Palma Chriſti, balſam, capſicum, French marigolds, Africas, ten-weeks ſtocks, amaranthus's, ſcabiouſes, ſtramoniums, &c. in ſhallow drills about three inches aſunder, each ſort ſeparate, and not too thick: cover the large ſeeds

with half an inch of fine earth: the ſmaller with no more than a quarter of an inch; when the plants appear, give them air, by raiſing the glaſs every day.

Single and double anemonies, hyacinths, jonquils, ſeveral kinds of narciſſus's, early tulips, various kinds of crocus's, polianthos's, violets, daiſies, wall-flowers, ſtock-gilliflowers, ſeveral ſorts of iris's, hepaticas, crown imperial, double and ſingle primroſes, auricolas, fritillarias of various ſorts, grape hyacinths daffodils, large ſnow drops, double ſnow drops, perennial adonis, and fumitory, double pilewort, alyſſons, ſpring colchicums, wood anemonies, hermodactile, dens canis, and muſcary.

Hyacinths, are bulbous rooted, with many flat fibres under them, from whence ſpring five or ſix leaves of a light green, though at firſt reddiſh, they are guttered on the upper ſide: of theſe there are

The yellow muſcary or muſk-grape flower, with a long round root, from whence a weakiſh ſtalk, headed with many flowers, like little bottles, of a fair yellow colour, and muſkiſh ſcent, like the laſt, but leſſer and paler leaves; the flowers of a faint aſh colour, as ſweet if not ſweeter than the former.

The red muſcary, with flowers of a pale bleak white, and of a ſtrong muſky ſcent.

The fair-haired, the branched, and fair curl'd haired.

The firſt hath broader leaves than any of the former, ſtanding up, but hollow like the reſt, the ſtalk near half a yard high, branched on every

ſide,

ſide, with many tufts at the ends, of a dark murry purple.

The ſecond, like the other, only the flower conſiſts of a buſh of many branches, divided into divers long curl'd threds or hairs, whence its name, the flower and top of the ſtalk of a fine bright murry purple, a fine ſtrange flower.

The great ſtarry hyacinth of Peru, like the muſcarine root and leaves, whence a ſhort ſtalk from the middle thereof to the top upon long foot-ſtalks, many blue flowers, ſtar-like, with ſome blue threds, hung with yellow pendants, ſtanding about middle head.

The white, leſſer than the former, leaves lighter green. The flowers white, with a ſhew of bluſh at the bottom.

The bluſh, like the other, but the flower of a fine purpliſh bluſh colour.

The blue lily-leaved ſtarry hyacinth, the root like that of the white lily, but ſmaller and longer, thence leaves broad and ſhort, the ſtalk a foot high, bearing many ſtar-like flowers of a light blue colour, with ſix ſhort leaves in the middle, ſtanding like a cup. Of this kind two other ſorts, differing only from the former in that the one is white, the other bluſh, but flowers not till May, the others ſooner.

The great Indian tuberoſe-rooted hyacinth, a thick knobbed root, faſhion'd into ſeveral heads, with many fibres underneath it; hence riſe ſeveral ſtrong ſtalks, and tall, ſet with ſeveral fair, long and broad green leaves, joined at the bottom, cloſe to the ſtalk, where they are biggeſt, diminiſhing even to the top gradually, where ſtand many flowers fair and large, of ſix white

leaves,

leaves, ſpreading open like thoſe of the white daffodil, with ſome ſhort threads in the middle, ſtrong and ſweetly ſcented: there is a ſmaller kind, and differs only in that; but this hyacinth is yearly to be taken up in April, and the roots carefully parted, leſt the great fibres be bruiſed or broken, and thus replanted; let the bottom of the pot be rich earth, the middle natural freſh earth, in which place your root and diſtended fibres, covering them with ſome of the ſame earth, then fill up the pot with the ſame rank earth as laid at the bottom to nouriſh the fibres, ſink the pot into a hot bed that begins to languiſh in its heat, let it there abide without watering till the roots ſpring, then take it out and place it under a ſouth wall, watering it in dry weather, houſe it in September, and preſerve it from wet and cold; the freſh leaner earth about the root makes it apter to bear, and rank earth to off-ſet: plant your muſcary in a warm place, and defend it from winter's cold.

Sky,
White,
Bluſh,
Branched } grape flower.

The firſt of theſe, the ſky-coloured grape-flower, cometh up with three green leaves, ſometimes four, and guttered like the former, from a round white root, a ſtalk about half a foot high, bearing many flowers, ſet together like a ſmall bunch of grapes; in form like the muſcary, but leſſer, of fine pale blue or ſky colour, of a ſoft, ſweet ſcent.

The white like the former. The bluſh bigger in all its parts, with flowers of a pale bleak bluſh colour.

The

The branched differs, in that the flowers grow along the ſtalk in branches, of a blue colour, and bigger in flowers, ſtalks, leaves, and roots. But I ſhall next ſpeak of the more to be preferred oriental hyacinths. As, firſt,

The great oriental hyacinth, that cometh up with a ſpled ſtalk, broad long green leaves, bearing on a ſtrong ſtalk, many fair long bluiſh purple flowers, opening into ſix ſmall leaves, turning back again, as all the orientals do, the root big, round, covered with a reddiſh purple coat: of this kind, one beareth double flowers, and many that I ſhall not inſiſt on, ſome but name, chiefly differing in the colour of the flowers: ſome of a pale deeper blue, with ſtripes down the backs of the leaves of the flowers: ſome wholly white, others of a fine bluſh, their roots loſing their fibres, may, as the tulips be taken up and kept dry, cauſe them to be more reſpected, having all a ſweetiſh ſcent.

The celeſtial hyacinth, of a pale ſky or blue colour, like the great oriental hyacinth, but bigger in all its parts, often coming up with two ſtalk, each bearing many large flowers.

White early hyacinth.
Fair double blue hyacinth.
Pure white double ori.
Aſh-colour ſtarry hyacinth.
Common blue ſtarry hyacinth.
The white ſtarry hyacinth.
The early blue ſtarry hyacinth.

There is one of the laſt kind that beareth white flowers, another much rarer than any of this kind, the flowers being as large as of the firſt blue,

ſtrong

ſtrong luſty flowers, of a fine bluſh colour; theſe ſorts of flowers in the beginning of March.

The great oriental hyacinth, betimes in March, the purple early winter hyacinth, beginning of February; the other oriental hyacinths, ſingle and double, flower in the end of March or beginning of April; the ſtarry aſh-coloured hyacinth, or light blue, in April; the other ſtarry hyacinths in the beginning of March, the grape hyacinths flower in April, but all of them earlier or later, as the winter ſeverities deter, or ſpring's forwardneſs invite to ſhew their faces: moſt of theſe flowers are hardy, and require but ſmall attendance, moſt of them bear ſeeds, which being ſown in September, like as you will find directions for tulips, will produce new diverſities: the choiceſt of theſe named, and that a floriſt may not be without, are,

The fair double blue, double white oriental.

The celeſtial, white and bluſh ſtarry hyacinths, though the others are pretty diverſions, not much valued.

NARCISSUS.

Next to the hyacinths appear the daffodils, ſome of which deſerve entertainment in your garden, to be placed in your borders next your walls, or under pales,—and though in ſhady places preſper well, being hardy plants, and great increaſers, moſt of them blowing early, of great variety, ſome ſingle, ſome double, ſome bearing many flowers on a ſtalk, ſome white, ſome ſtraw-colour, ſome lighter and darker yellow; thoſe fit for a floriſt are theſe that follow, having round roots encloſed in brown ſkins (for to yellow faces ſeldom better coloured appertain) whence riſe

ſome-

ſometimes two, three, or four long, but narrowiſh leaves of grayiſh green colour with ſtalks, ſometimes one foot and a half, or two foot high at the top, whereof out of a thin huſk comes flowers, all having their heads, either ſingle, or double, two, three, four, five or more.

The incomparable daffodil, with a ſingle flower of ſix pale yellow large leaves, roundiſh points, with a deeper yellow cup in the middle, its edges indented.

Another with a double flower, or cup, the outleaves like the laſt, but the middle very large, thick, and double, of longer pale yellow leaves, the ſhorter and deeper yellow cup, broken and mixed amongſt them, forming a large and beautiful flower, it being pity it is ſo great an increaſer.

The great double French daffodil, hath ſhorter leaves and ſtalks than the former, bearing one fair double flower, of pointed leaves, crouded ſo confuſedly together, and ſo thin, that rainy weather makes them ſtick one to another, and never open, but come a fair flower, if not ſo prejudiced by wet, of a pale yellow colour, almoſt white.

The leſſer double French daffodil, bears on a weak ſtalk, one fine double flower, of ſharp pointed leaves, lying over one another, ſhorter by degrees to the middle, like a ſtar with ſix points, of a yellower colour than the former; yet pale, and opens finely.

The double white daffodil of Virginia, riſes from between two ſmall green leaves, a ſtalk half a foot high, bearing a fair double white flower, formed like the laſt, but from the middle

dle comes a ſmall long white fork, and adds to its beauty: this endures not the winter's ſeverities; but muſt be ſet in a warm place.

The double white daffodil needs no deſcription, being ſo common.

Theſe are the beſt kinds of legitimate daffodils bearing one flower on a ſtalk, flowering in March and April: the next following are thoſe that bear many flowers on a ſtalk, but the flowers ſingle.

The great yellow daffodil of Africa, the beſt of all ſingle ones with many flowers on a ſtalk, greener and longer leaves than the other, on a ſtalk ſhorter than the leaves (if the root old) ten or twelve large fair ſhining yellow coloured flowers, with large cups, of deeper yellow, very ſweet ſcented, a noble plant.

The great brimſtone colour daffodil, narrower leaves, but as long as the laſt, bearing four or five flowers on a ſtalk, bright lemon coloured, at firſt opening a round ſaffron coloured cup, but after blown a while the flower turns to a ſullen brimſtone colour, the cup paler, ſweet like the former, worth a floriſt's choice.

The French daffodil, white leaves and yellow cup, ſofter ſcented, bearing eight or ten flowers on a ſtalk.

All white daffodil with many flowers, like the laſt but flower and cup all white, of theſe there is a leſſer and greater, the greater of moſt value.

Next follows the many flowered daffs that are double, as

The double yellow daffodil of Cyprus, with many flowers, bearing four or five ſmall double pale

pale yellower flowers, ſtrong ſcented;—this is tender, and muſt be defended from winter froſts.

The Turkey daffodils, with a double crown, bearing four or five ſmall milk white flowers, with a double yellow cup, of many ſmall ſhort yellow leaves, exceeding ſweet, but not ſo tender as the laſt.

The double daffodil of Conſtantinople, with many flowers, like the laſt, in leaf and ſtalk, bearing four or five double white flowers, their leaves ſtanding diſorderly, having many pieces of yellow cups amongſt them;—there is another whoſe cup leaves are edged with purple, both fine flowers.

The jonquils, or ruſh daffodil comes next in courſe, being true daffodils.

The white jonquil, hath a ſmall round blackiſh root; whence ſprings three or four ſmall long ruſh-like green leaves, ſtalk a foot high, bearing three or four little flowers of ſix white leaves, round cup in the middle of the ſame colour: there is another like this, but the leaves turn back again: another of the ſame faſhion, but of a gold yellow colour: a third turning back, the flower pale yellow, cup white: a fourth having the flower white, the cup yellow.

The quinquillia, or ruſh daffodil, with a great cup, is bigger in all the parts than any of the former, ſeldom more flowers than three on a ſtalk, therefore larger than in any of the ruſh daffs, outer leaves yellow, turning ſomething towards the cup, which is big, proportionable to the leaves of the flower, but of a deeper yellow colour.

The double junq or rush daffodil, in all parts like the common one, only the flower of these are thick and double, of several rows of leaves, with the pieces of their cups betwixt every row of bigger leaves, all of a fair yellow colour.

There are some Indian daffodils, with many lily-like reddish flowers on a stalk, some blush flowers, another scarlet root and flower, others purplish, but shall be no farther noticed, since not to be courted to abide on too northern a climate.

I shall next mention the great sea daffodil, and then pass to the bastard daffodils.

The great sea daffodil, or Mathiolus's third daffodil, hath a root far bigger than any of the rest, leaves generally six, of a whitish green, as thick and broad again as any other, but not so long as some of them: from their middle and sides comes up one, sometimes two or three great stalks, a foot high at the shortest, bearing at the top ten or twelve, sometimes more flowers on a stalk, each of six spread white leaves, with a white short cup or crown in the middle, lying flat on the leaves, divided into six corners; thence cometh forth white threads turning up the ends, and some other white threads in the middle, tipped with yellow pendents, seldom springing till April, flowers not till May ends, or the beginning of June; this ought to be planted under a south wall, and needs no removing of twenty years; if at any time, set again presently.

The great yellow Spanish bastard daffodil. The root affects to be set deep in the ground, whence springs many thick leaves and stiff, of a greyish green

green colour, ſtalk three foot high, bearing one large yellow flower, ſtanding forth from the ſtalk, of ſix ſhort, yet ſomething broad leaves, and a great trunk in the middle, a little crumpled, wide open at the mouth, turning up the brims.

The great white Spaniſh baſtard daffodil, leſs in all its parts than the former yellow one, bearing one milk white flower hanging down the head, of the faſhion of the former;—there are two white Spaniſh ones of this kind more, but are leſſer.

The greateſt double baſtard daffodil, or Tradeſken's double daffodil, holding the preheminence of all of this kind, being the biggeſt, doubtleſs beſt formed of all the double daffodils, a great round root, with a brown coat, that throws up four or five pretty large leaves, but not very long, of a whitiſh green ſtalk, about a foot high, bearing a fair great flower largely ſpread open, containing a multitude of ſmall pale yellow leaves, and near as many larger, of a deep yellow colour, growing in rows one under another, ſhorter and ſhorter by degrees, to the middle of the flower.

Daffodils in general are hardy, great increaſers, though ſome of them are tender, as mentioned in their deſcription, and ought to be planted in good earth and warm place, as much as may be freed from the winter's annoyance, moſt of them to be taken up in June, and kept dry till September, and then to be ſet under out-hedges of your gardens, in borders or banks made for them: To make new varieties, you muſt ſow the ſeeds of the beſt ſingle ones, (for the double bear none) in September, in ſuch places that they may ſtand

two or three years before removed; and then in June taken up, but preſently ſet again in good ground, at convenient diſtances till they offer to your eye, which deſerve to abide or be thrown away: for if but two or three, nay but one variety, your pains are not loſt.

In this month of March, flowers the double peach, of three or more rows of leaves of a reddiſh bluſh colour, ſeldom ſucceeded by any fruit.

AURICULAS.

Bears Ears, flowers ſo much now in eſteem (and well deſerve it) for their diverſity of colour and different faces, each adding a new grace to its kind, nature ſporting herſelf ſo in their various complexions, that we are at a loſs to ſuit names to the ſeveral dies they offer to our deſcription, either in their ſelf-colours, ſtriped or double flowers, ſome of which are ſtriped alſo, and declare their worth, by the prices given for them, from one to two, three, four or five pounds, &c. a root, each year producing new faces from the ſeeds ſowed of well choſen flowers; The beſt way of performing thereof, not till now made public, ſhall be faithfully ſhewed, after the deſcriptions of theſe five plants, as they as flowers offer themſelves to our view, dividing them into theſe ſorts, ſingle, ſelf-colours, ſingle ſtriped, double ſelf-coloured, and double ſtriped flowers: And, firſt, of the

Single ſelf colours, which, as the reſt, have green thick leaves and broad, ſome longer, ſome ſhorter, ſome of a graſs green, others lighter and mealy,

meally, ſome ſmooth and plain on the edges, others downy and jagged, or purple-edged; from the middle or ſides of the leaves ſpringing up the ſtalks, from four inches, to a ſhafual in height, round and coloured like the leaves, bearing at the top many flowers, ſhaped as the cowſlips, conſiſting of five ſmall leaves, parted at the ends with a white circle, or eye in the middle, hollow down to the ſmall caps they ſtand in, wherein, when the flower is fallen, appear ſmall round heads, with a prick in the middle, which contain the ſeeds, that are ſmall and brown, having a long, white, ſtringy root, like that of the primroſe or cowſlip, that original of theſe delicate ſprings.

The yellow auricula, of which thoſe only are eſteemed, that bear the biggeſt truſſes, of the deepeſt yellow, largeſt and whiteſt eyes, the reſt not worth a farthing; hence came the leather-coats ſtill eſteemed, as liver colour with a grey eye.

Hair colour, good truſs, and eye ſeveral ſorts.

Clove colour, great truſs, indifferent eye; of the laſt there are larger and bigger flowers.

Willow colour, ſmall eye.

Mouſe colour, yellowiſh eye.

Cinnamon large flower, fine white eye.

Hair colour, lighter edges, good truſs, and eye, of this ſort ſeveral lighter and darker.

Greeniſh hair colour, or like corn bloſſoms, large flower and truſs, great white eye.

Light tawney, fine white eye, many flowers in truſs, a pretty variety.

Albo, the white, of ſmall eſteem, only the virgins milk, with a large truſs of white flowers, and whiter eye.

The purple auricula, of which ſeveral ſorts, ſome deeper, ſome lighter, ſome bigger, ſome leſſer, ſome good white eyes, others indifferent.

One, the fair Downam (raiſed by a divine of that name) bearing many flowers, of a bright murrey, or reddiſh purple colour, with a white eye.

Tutor Good's purple, bearing a great truſs of many fair, rich, purple flowers, with a delicate white eye, that will not waſh with rain, but abide ſo to the laſt, which many others will not do.

Mrs. Bug's fine purple, like the laſt, but that the great head of flowers ſtand more upright, of a deeper purple, and broader white eye.

Mr. Whitmore's purple, fair and large great truſs of flowers, of a lighter purple than the former, with fine white eyes.

Mr. Rea's purple, like in colour brighter, bearing more flowers, good eye.

Purple Franſway, a good flower, bearing a great truſs of rich ſhining purple flowers, with a larger white eye than any of the reſt.

The Black Imperial, and the Black Emperor, are ſuch dark purples, that little difference them from black, with delicate ſnow-white eyes, the only difference of theſe two is, that the laſt is the bigger in all its parts, and of other purples there is more diverſities than I need name, or ſhould, but that the

Blazing Star juſt now appears in view, the largeſt leaf flower of them all by much, of a very deep murriſh liver colour, with a ſnowy white eye, as big as the whole of another flower.

The red or ſcarlet-coloured auricula.

Mrs.

Mrs. Auſtin's Scarlet, bears a great truſs of fine ſcarlet flowers, with ſnow white eyes, yet the beſt of that kind.

Mr. Rea's deep ſcarlet, or rather blood red auricula, bearing a great truſs of flowers, with fair white eyes. Some that are crimſon, others carnation, roſe colour and bluſhes, with ſeveral other colours; the ſtranger the colour, if with good white eyes that will not waſh, are of moſt value.

Come we now to the more ennobled auriculas, inriched by their ſtripes, and begin with the eldeſt of them.

The purple ſtriped auricula, ſmall in all parts, on a weak low ſtalk, bears a head of four or five (ſeldom more) purple flowers ſtriped with white.

The purple and limon colour, bigger and ſtronger than the laſt, on a ſtiff, though low ſtalk, bears a good truſs of flowers, but hath no good eye, yet well marked with purple and limon, but ſometimes all yellow.

Deep purple and ſtraw colour, white eye, fine flower.

Dull fleſh colour and limon.

Liver colour, and yellow broad ſtripes.

Blood colour ſtreaked with yellow, good eye.

Dark and gold colour, indifferent eye.

Dark and gold colour, with the fair eye.

Fine violet and white.

Sky colour and white, finely ſtriped, large truſs.

Scarlet and gold colour, finely ſtriped, good eye, large truſs, pert, upright, dainty flower.

Buff and limon coloured ſtriped, bad eye.

Hair

Hair colour and limon rarely ſtriped, fine white eye, large truſs and upright, but ſometimes come all yellow.

Philomot, ſome ſtripes of leather colour, bad eye.

Dark hair colour ſtreaked with a lighter.

Needle work, pale peach and white in ſmall ſtreaks, weak ſtalk, and ſmall head;—there are ſome more varieties, but let theſe ſuffice at preſent.

Arrive we at laſt to the richeſt of theſe curious flowers, the double ſelf coloured, and the double ſtriped, of the double ſelf colours.

The double white, bearing but one flower on a ſtalk.

The double yellow, a large flower.

The double leather-coat.

The double dark hair colour.

The double cheſnut colour, large flower and leaves well ſpread.

The double deep Philomot, lightening towards the bottom into limon colour to the white of the eye, large flower, and indeed a fine one.

To cloſe with the beſt laſt, there are two rare ſtriped auriculas.

The doubled ſtriped, crimſon and white.

The double very large and full leaves, purple and yellow, the two choiceſt rarities in Flora's cabinet.

Theſe ſeveral ſorts of auriculas flower, ſome few the latter end of March, the reſt in April, and ſome of them again in the oppoſite months to thoſe mentioned, but the then flowers more weak, and not ſo glorious.

They

They muſt be planted ſo as to be ſhaded from the mid-day ſcorchings of the ſun, in a rich ſoil; the beſt compoſition is well rotted neats dung, flood-ſands, or brook's-ſand, and willow earth, that is, the rotten duſt of a moldered old willow tree, theſe mixed and ſifted to a fine compoſition of mould which they moſt delight in, and which the choiceſt of auriculas may be allowed for their lodging: a coarſer bed of earth may ſerve the commoner ſorts, which muſt be ſet a foot aſunder, becauſe of their ſpreading, and will endure all weathers; but you had beſt ſet in pots or boxes, that they may be ſhifted in the ſummer into the ſhade, in the winter into the ſun, and either tranſplanted into freſh mould every year, or in Auguſt, when you divide the roots, take away ſome of the old, and put new mould to them: When you ſet them, open a wide hole, leaving a riſing in the middle, place the root thereon, and ſpread every fibril round about it, as not to cruſh one another, they will the better draw their nouriſhment, and flouriſh accordingly: then cover them with earth, and ſoundly douſe them with water, which will ſave you much pains afterwards, needing no more unleſs in a very dry time; preſerve them as much as you may from winter's wet, if cold they endure well enough; but houſe them not, for they are better pleaſed with the open air, or the raiſing of new varieties; after the flowers paſt, when the ſtalks begin to turn yellow, the ſeed at the top will be near ripe, therefore carefully obſerve the round ſeed veſſel, if you find in it a ſmall hole and black, gather it leſt the ſeeds fall out and be loſt before

you

you are aware: As ſoon as you ſee it thus ready, cut the ſtalks gently, that you ſtirt not out the ſeed, the beſt being at the top and will fly away firſt, keeping the tops upright for that reaſon, tie them in that poſition together, with a paper looſe about them, but faſtened with the ſtalks at the bottom, that any ſeeds coming out, may be ſaved therein, an ounce of which being worth a pound of what is forced out: Set them up againſt a ſunny window, tying them for ſecurity to the bars thereof, and what are not, the ſun will there ripen.

About the firſt day of September, having boxes of eight or ten inches deep, what ſquare or length you pleaſe, proportioned to the quantity of ſeed you have, fill them half full of fine ſifted rich and light earth, rotten cow-dung and ſandy earth, proportionably mixed, which gently preſſed downward with a broad trowel, leaving its ſurface ſmooth, on which ſift through a fine ſieve, willow earth, a finger and half or more thick, as equal as you can, leaving it light and unpreſſed, then having ſeparated your ſeeds from their huſks or crumbeds, with a ſieve that ſeeds will but juſt paſs through, you may wait for a drizling or ſmall rain, ſow your ſeeds in your prepared boxes or caſes, or pots, and ſet them out in ſuch rain, without covering them with any earth, for the rain will drive the ſeeds as far as neceſſary into the fine ſifted light mould, always obſerving in what ſeeds ſoever, the ſmaller it is, the finer the earth muſt be that it is ſowed in, and that they may be rather choaked or buried by too much covering, than receive prejudice by none at all, which caution

caution none yet have publiſhed in auriculas, a fault by which many, as well as myſelf, have loſt both our time, ſeeds, pains, and expectations. After you have thus ſown your auricula ſeeds, let them ſtand all winter in a free air and ſun; at the beginning of April remove them into the ſhades, for then they will begin to ſpring and peep, at which time one hot gleam of the ſun deſtroys them; let them continue ſo poſited, give them ſome gentle waterings, till they arrive to ſome conſiderable bigneſs, then tranſplant thoſe of them that grow too thick, but dexterouſly into a prepared bed for them half a foot aſunder, or eight inches, where they ought to remain till they come to bear flowers, the reſt may continue in your boxes till the time you intend to ſow more in their places, after the former directions; ſome will bear by that time, the reſt the ſpring following; be ſure the ground you tranſplant them in be rich and good, and that your expectations may not be fruſtrated, let your ſeeds ſown be gathered from good flowers, ſuch that have good white eyes that will not waſh (let the other colours be what they will except yellow) and your hopes may be the higher; if in their flowering any new faces appear, your pains are rewarded, the reſt that derogate are only fit for pleaſing ſmall friends, or perhaps as good thrown away.

Dog's Tooth, or Dog's Tooth's Violet; its ſpotted roots and leaves manifeſt it a kind of Satyrian, but of more beauty and rarity, the ſtalk half a foot high, bearing one flower, hanging down the head, with ſix narrow long leaves, which, like the cyclamen, turn up again to the ſtalks,

ſtalks, ſhewing a three forked ſtile of white colours, beſet with ſix chives, tipped with purple pendents, rooted long and white, like a dog's tooth, whence ſo named, of which there are theſe ſorts.

Dog's tooth, with a white flower.
With a purple flower.
With a red flower.

Dog's tooth with a yellow flower, and deſerves our entertainment, flowering in the end of March, or beginning of April: They affect not a dunged ſoil, but good freſh earth, and therein to be planted in Auguſt, before they put forth new fibres, for though they loſe the old, they quickly recover new ones; therefore keep them not long out of the ground, and when ſet, defend them from rain a fortnight, for much will rot and moil them; they are very ſlow encreaſers, and but ſeldom with us.

APRIL.

THE burrage leaved blue auricula hath rough hairy leaves, ſpread on the ground like burrage, but much leſſer, and rent in the ſides in ſome places, among which riſes up one two, or more; brown hairy ſtalks, five or ſix inches high, each bearing at the top three or four flowers of five leaves, large, ſharp pointed, of a fair, rich, blue colour, ſome ſmall yellow thread in the middle, the root long and browniſh, with many ſmall fibres: It is a tender plant, impatient of cold, and muſt be planted in a pot.

Bear's Ear Sanicle ſprings up with folded leaves, openings are fair and broad, cut in diviſions, nicked about the edges, a little hairy, dark green on the upper, but whiter on the other ſide, whence riſes one or two naked ſtalks, five or ſix inches high, bearing at the tops divers ſmall flowers like auriculas, but hang their heads, of a dark purple, with a ſmall white eye, and ſome threads in the middle, ſeeding like auriculas, the root a thick tuft of ſmall whitiſh ſtrings faſtened to a head; the leaves periſh, and renew at ſpring; it is raiſed by ſeed, ſet in a pot, and ordered in the winter as the laſt.

The Crown Imperial are but dull flowers.

The Double Crown Imperial, differing only in the doubleneſs of the flower from the laſt, having conſtantly fifteen or more leaves in a flower, as many flowers in the head, and longer laſting than the ſingle one, the tuft on the top bigger, the ſingle one is common, yet no dull

flower; this is of more eſteem, and a gallant plant, deſerving it, and a good encreaſer.

The Yellow Crown Imperial, differing only from the firſt deſcribed ſingle one, in its flowers, being of a fair yellow colour, on a ſtalk green as its leaves, by which it is known on its coming up; this is a tenderer plant than the other, and more rare and eſteemable, a very ſlow encreaſe; I have one as double of this kind, as the double orange-coloured one, which muſt be the rareſt of its ſpecies. Tho' one year, from an old root that bore conſtantly, ſingle orange-coloured flowers came ſome of them double, and others ſtriped with yellow, from the ſeed of which I doubt not but to raiſe ſome fine variety.

Theſe flowers in the end of March, and beginning of April; they are encreaſed by off-ſets that yearly come from the old roots, which loſe their fibres as often as may be taken up after the ſtalks are dried down, which will be in June, and kept out of the ground till Auguſt, at which time they muſt be ſet again; the double orange-coloured and the yellow, ſhew finely intermixed, and very well become the middle of a flower-pot.

The double bear ſeeds, and from the common ſingle one ſmall hopes, the ſeeds of the yellow when attainable (for it is a nice plant, ſeldom off-ſetting, and as ſeldom ſeeding) give the greateſt expectations when ſown of new varieties.

JASMINES.

In this month of April, appears the double flowered cherry in bloſſom; graft this and the Flanders cluſter cherry on the ſame block, to which

which ſet and ſpread againſt a wall, each mixed will ſhew well, and create wonder in ſome.

The blue Syringa, with cut leaves, or Perſian Jaſmine in this ſeaſon flowers; it comes up with many ſmall, woody branches, beſet with fine green leaves, ſmall, long, cut in, and divided almoſt to the middle rib, ſome into three ſmall leaves on a ſide, and a larger at the point, others into two, ſome but one on each ſide, and the bigger at the end of the branches come forth the flowers, many together, faſhioned like thoſe of the ordinary blue ſyringa or lelac, but ſmaller, and of a finer purpliſh blue colour, and better ſcented, and is encreaſed by laying down the branches, or by cuttings apt enough to root and thrive.

The blue Syringa or pipe tree, is too common to deſcribe it, but there are other kinds of it that are worth our notice and collection, *viz.* that which is ſnow white: another ſilver colour, *i. e.* white, with a light waſh of blue; the laſt with fair purple coloured flowers, growing more upright, bearing more and fairer flowers on one branch than any of the former, all flowering in this month; they muſt yearly be diſcharged of their ſuckers, leſt they choak the tree and kill it, or cauſe it not to bring forth flowers; they are all hardy plants, except the white which is more tender, and would be planted againſt a wall.

Woody St. John's Wort, hath two hundred and three, or more woody ſtalks, riſing about a yard high, beſet at certain diſtances, with tufts of ſmall green leaves, and amongſt them, in the end of this month, many ſmall flowers, white and

a little purple in the middle; a pretty plant, endures the winter, and is encreaſed by layers.

The wild Bay, ſpread on a wall, grows five or ſix foot high, full of branches, at every joint two ſmooth longiſh dark green coloured leaves, at the top of the branches come forth great tufts of ſmall white flowers, with bluſh edges, ſucceeded by ſmall blue berries wherein the ſeeds are contained.

The wild Bay of Portugal hath leaves harder, fuller of veins, of a brown green colour, the flowers inclining to purple, the berries like, but ſmaller than the former; I place theſe in this month, becauſe now in their greateſt beauty, though they flower not till winter.

The yellow Star of Bethlehem, riſes at firſt with one long round greeniſh leaf, which opening a little above the ground, yieldeth another ſmall leaf ſhorter than the firſt, whence riſes a ſtalk four or five inches high, bearing at the top four or five ſmall leaves, and among them four or five ſmall yellow ſtar-like flowers, a ſmall greeniſh line down the back of the leaves, and ſome ſmall reddiſh threads in the middle, ſmall, round, white and clear root, though each year loſes its fibres, yet will not abide but little time out of the ground; they may be ſet amongſt other tender roots that require covering and defence from froſts in winter, but not ſo tender as the Arabian or Ethiopian.

The double Marſh Marigold, is that called Water-boot, plentiful in wet grounds, only the flowers of this are thick and double, of an excellent gold yellow colour, ſtringy roots, and proſper well in gardens, flowering in this month.

APRIL,

APRIL, MAY.

TULIP.

The Tulip, of which ſo many diverſities that it were an endleſs piece of work to recite and deſcribe them all, I ſhall therefore give you (that I may come in as ſmall a volume as poſſible) but the names and deſcriptions of ſome few of the beſt (having an hundred ſorts) beginning with the Precoces or early blowing Tulips, leaving out the Edgers, which are of leaſt note.

Floriſante, Low Flower, pale horſe-fleſh colour marked with ſome crimſon and pale yellow, which at length turns white, the bottom and tamis blue; every one knows the ſhape of a tulip which ſaves me the labour of giving the form.

Blindenburgh, middle ſized, tops of the leaves of a peaſe bloſſom colour, the ſides white, yellow tamis.

General Molwilck, well marked with coronation and white pale yellow tamis.

Morillion Cramoſine, a delicate flower, of a bright crimſon, or rather ſcarlet and pure white, rarely ſtriped, and well parted, bottom and tamis pale yellow.

Periſhot, of a fair ſhining bluiſh red colour, and often well marked with white, but inconſtant, the bottom white, tamis pale yellow.

Fair Ann, round pointed leaves of claret wine colour, marked with great flakes of white bottoms, and tamis as the periſhot.

Omen, fair large and well formed flower of pale roſe colour, many veins of crimſon, garden great ſtripes of white, bottom and tamis blue.

Galatea, bright gredaline and white ſtriped, bottom and tamis pale yellow.

Superintendant, fair and large flower well marked with violet, purple, and good white, pale yellow bottom and tamis.

Aurora, red and white variable marked, the bottom and tamis pale yellow, good flower.

Gilden Blooms, pale red, marked with ſome ſtripes of gold colour through the leaves, bottom and tamis yellow.

Alcetus, narrow leaves, good purple, well ſtriped with good white bottom and tamis of blue purple.

Medias.

Of the middle flowering tulips only ſome of the beſt, viz.

General Eſſex, orange colour ſtriped with yellow, bottom and tamis dark purple.

Pluto, of a ſooty orange colour, variably marked with lighter and darker yellow, bottom ſad green, bluiſh tamis.

Agot Robin Paragon, of a ſullen red, well marked with dun colour, crimſon and white, bottom whitiſh, black tamis.

Royal Tudaet, of a ſad red colour, whipped about the edges with crimſom, and ſtriped with pale yellow, bottom and tamis black.

Cardinal Elambient, pale ſcarlet, well marked with white, bottom and tamis blue.

Morilliode,

Morillionde Anvers, pale ſcarlet and pale yellow.

Bel Brune, dark brown crimſon, well marked and ſtriped with white, bottom pale yellow, and large duſty tamis.

Suſanna, bright carnatioon and ſnow white, finely divided, bottom white, pale greeniſh tamis.

Paſſe Belliene, carnation, ſome gredeline and much white, well parted and placed, bottom and tamis blue.

Camuſetta, large flower, carnation, greddeline and white, the well marking of this flower makes the bottom white, though the tamis blue.

Paragon Blackburn, tall flower, broad, yet ſharp pointed leaves of a light carnation colour, marked with deeper red, and ſtriped with white, bottom and tamis blue.

Paſſe Roſie, pale roſe colour, well marked with crimſon and ſome veins of ſtraw colour, bottom and tamis pale yellow.

Chimney Sweeper, of a dark blackiſh red colour, with a larger round whitiſh bottom, from whence it often comes ſtriped, pale yellow tamis.

The Witch, as near as may be to black, being of ſo ſullen a dark red, the bottom large, of a perfect black ſattin colour, encompaſſed with a ſmall circle of yellow, the tamis party per pale, black and yellow.

Cedonulli, of a deep bluiſh carnation, marked with crimſon, ſome greddeline, and white bottom, and tamis blue.

Lanſcot Bole, bright carnation, rarely agotted and ſtriped with greddeline, and white bottom, and tamis blue.

Parrot, half folded leaves, with greeniſh middles and whitiſh edges, yellow bottom, whitiſh tamis; this, as all the parrots, grow tall and ſtrong.

Rich parrot, formed like the laſt, but rent in the ſides, and with ſpurs, the middle of the leaf of a whitiſh green, growing by degrees to a dark brown colour, at the edges bottom and tamis yellow.

The royal parrot, the ſtrangeſt yet in being for form and colours, being in its leaves half folded, long ſpurs, at the firſt greeniſh and only tipt on the top of the leaves with rich ſcarlet, which as it opens ſpends itſelf up and down the leaves in ſmall ſtreaks, the three outmoſt leaves feathered up the back with green, the reſt not, all hooked or grump-backed, and of a deep yellow or gold colour, ſtanding in a ſtrange form, the bottom and tamis brown, no tulip having ſcarlet, green, and yellow but this.

Agot rampard, heavy ſad iſabella colour, with ſome marks of crimſon, and great ſtripes of yellow, dark bottom, large black tamis.

Royal ſhuttlemaker, ſharp pointed leaves, a little twining, curiouſly marked with bright fleſh colour, deep ſcarlet, and pale yellow, bottom and tamis black, encreaſed by an off-ſet coming out above the lowermoſt leaf.

Eagle, a fair flower, peach colour, pale greddeline, ſome deep crimſon, and pure white purple bottom and tamis.

Bacchus,

Paragon Floriſon, ſharp pointed leaves finely ſtriped and marked with Iſabella, peach colour, and milk white.

Diana, of a bright bluiſh carnation, ſtriped and well marked with deep red and pure white, blue bottom, and purple tamis.

Dianea, raiſed from the ſeeds of the Diana, by Mr. Rea, differing from it in that the leaves, being pure white, are edged and whip'd about, and the middle feathered with a deep brown purple, the tamis dark blue.

Princeſs Turgiana, well marked with two purples and much white, bottom blue, tamis purple.

Ariana, Mr. Rea's raiſing from the ſeeds of the laſt: of purer white from the firſt opening, and well marked with bigger and leſſer ſtripes, and drops of bright crimſon, bottom and tamis as the laſt.

Brown Duke of Brabant, marked with a brown and lighter purple, and ſtriped with white, blue bottom and purple tamis.

General Bole, agotted and variably marked with a darker and lighter reddiſh purple and good white, blue bottom, and purple tamis.

Dorothea, of a deep brown purple, finely whip'd about the edges, and marked with a redder and lighter purple, and purer white bottom, and tamis purple, an excellent flower.

Carolus, curiouſly marked and ſtriped with ſhades of murry purple, and pure white through every leaf thereof, blue bottom, purple tamis.

Brown purple de marris, of a rich ſhining brown purple, and pure white, marked with great

ſtripes

ſtripes up the middle of the leaves, blue bottom, and purple tamis.

Minerva, delicately ſtriped through each leaf with lighter and darker leather colour, divided with equal ſtripes of liver colour.

Bacchus bole, not tall, yet luſty and very large broad leaved flower, of ſadder and lighter purple, and good white, equally divided, the three outmoſt leaves only edged with crimſon; bluiſh bottom, dark purple tamis; theſe two laſt the neweſt if not the beſt I have, though the

Agot hammer, is a beautifuller flower, of three fine ſetting off colours, pale greddeline, rich ſcarlet and pure white, moſt times well parted, ſtriped and agotted, never running, bottom and tamis blue.

Auguſtina eſtoil, fine violet and white.

Tremontaine, fleſh, pale yellow, and iſabella colour.

Proteus, deeper and lighter crimſon, with pale yellow.

Amidone, pale yellow and cinnamon.

Brown George, ſadder and lighter cinnamon, and pale yellow.

Clitus, dark yellow, crimſon and hair colour.

Agot bezor, deep orange, light fleſh colour, and pale yellow.

Memorables of pale tanned leather, ſad purple, and bright yellow: theſe ſeven laſt and many others came from modes or ſelf-colours.

SEROTINES, *or late flowering Tulips.*

Prince de la More, well marked with a deeper and lighter cinnamon, and pale yellow blue, bottom as black tamis.

Sirtione

Sertione zeabloom, low, weak ſtalked flower deep red, feathered and marked with ſome greddeline, at the firſt pale yellow, which afterwards turns white, bottom and tamis dark blue.

Greſound, low ſmall flower, dark red, ſtriped and feathered with pale yellow; bottom dark greeniſh, tamis almoſt black.

Star of Venus, carnation, marked with pale yellow, which after turns white, bottom and tamis blue.

Paragon mullen, bright carnation, ſtriped with white, bottom and tamis blue.

Tenebres, ſtrong flower, deep red, veined with peach colour, pale yellow bottom, tamis dark-brown.

The later end of *March*, *April*, and *May*, the times of the flowering of theſe beauties, which to continue them the longer, over the heads of the beſt of them, ſtick pretty ſtrong hazle rods into the allies bended archwiſe, of ſuch a heighth, that the flowers may not reach them, about a foot diſtance, over which lay a tilt made of cap paper, ſo ſtarched together, that it may be wide enough to reach the middle of each ſide, not above two yards long, with rods parted along the ſides of this paper tilt, as in maps to role it up, to each rod a ſtring in the middle to tie the boughs over your flowers to keep the wind from riſing or blowing it off; rather have many of them than one too long, for it will be troubleſome: the charge is as little as the trouble in placing and unplacing it, being ſo light; and is a ſufficient remove for them againſt the hot ſalutes of the ſun, or ſhowers of rain, that are both prejudicial to ſuch their different, yet admirable

mirable complexions, and will preſerve them in the heighth of their beauty, which without, their luſtre, would too ſoon vaniſh, and they be forced by the ſun's violence to run from their colours.

But to bring them to this perfection: firſt, having obtained your roots, make your beds to lodge them in, of freſh light ſandy ſifted earth foot deep is ſufficient, a yard ſquare will contain thirty roots; diſtance them in their ſetting accordingly, placing them in the earth about three or four inches deep (unleſs ſuch as are deſigned to ſeed) ſink them two inches lower, leſt their ſtalks dry before their ſeed ripe; ſet not two flowers of the ſame colours together, keeping an account of your flower's names in their numbred places, as in your bed ſo in your book, thus or after this manner.

Sattin 10	Peliam 20	Prince of Wales 30	Turban 40	Harot 50
Pearl 9	Bienvenu 19	Suſanna 29	Omen 39	Marqueſs 49
Eagle 8	Maria 18	Black-wich 28	Envis 38	Pluto 48
Camuſet 7	Rich parot 17	Dorothea 27	Hoiofern 37	Periſhot 47
Nofte 6	Diana 16	Minerva 26	Agot St. Dennis 36	Carolus 46
Dorile 5	Prince de la more 15	Grand-purple 25	Agot Epacat 35	Aurora 45
Brabaſon 4	Phena 14	Royal Parot 24	General Bob 34	Amidore 44
Greſound 3	Prelate 13	Agothan me 23	Pallas 33	Tenebris 43
Clitus 2	Pompeza 12	Cedanole 22	Artaban 32	Galatea 42
Morillon crimſone 1	Bacchus Bole 11	Turgiana 21	Paragon thuſon 31	Areana 41

Then may you know what flower to expect in ſuch a place, and when they are paſt flower, know what roots you take up, and diſpoſe them accordingly; when they put forth their leaves, if any of them appear not, or their leaves fade, open the earth to the bottom to find its diſtemper; if the root be moiſt and ſquaſhy it is paſt hopes of remedy, but if hard, recoverable by applying dry ſand and ſoot to it, but not to blow that year; and when you take it up, which you muſt as ſoon as the fibres are gone, be ſure to keep it in ſomething free from moiſture till the ſeaſon require it to be ſet again.

Your tulip roots ſet, being bulb roots need no watering, as all ſtringy roots do, nor any attendance but what before expreſt; but when they begin to flower, on with your tilts, eſpecially in the night, to keep off the ſharpneſs of the froſts that may curdle the buds and ſpoil the beautiful form of the flower, taking them off in the mornings; you will find the effect worth your pains. What flowers hang their heads, tie them up to ſmall rods ſtuck under them that will juſt reach the flower, and when full blown, keep your paper tilts on conſtantly, but when you would pleaſe your own or other's eyes with a full ſight of their luſtrous glories. When they fall their leaves, break off the pods of all but what you intend ſhall ſeed, and thoſe muſt be clean and three ſquare podded (you may correct the word, but an apter does not quickly offer itſelf) and of ſuch flowers as are ſtrong and luſty, good bottoms and tamis, *i. e.* blue dark, or purple, of well and conſtant marked flowers, ſuch that will not run, *i. e.* one colour ſlubbering into another,

theſe

theſe muſt ſtand longer than the reſt, becauſe of the ſeeds ripening; as ſoon as the ſtalks of all your other tulips are dryed down and withered, the roots will have loſt their fibres, and then they muſt be taken up yearly, thoſe eſpecially of any value, and every ſort put by themſelves, that you may know how again to ſet them without confuſion, which your account in your book will direct you; lay them upon diſtinct papers in the ſun to dry, with their names writ on the papers, that you miſtake not in their lapping up, and by that means abuſe your friends or ſelf; put them in boxes in a dry room, once in a fortnight or three weeks look over them, leſt they moulder, which if not gently wiped and aired in the ſun, will ſpoil the root; if any of them are rivelled or crumbled on the outſide, and feel ſoft, it is a ſign of its conſumption, and as Mr. Ray directs, wrap it up in wool dipt in ſallet oyl, and place it where the warmth of the fire may but juſt reach it; about the end of Auguſt ſet it in the ground, mixing wood-fire-ſoot and ſand together and place about it; cover it with a pot that no wet may hurt it till the fibres are put forth, which will be at the end of September (or not at all) about which time you muſt ſet your other roots in that form and manner as before directed, taking notice that your earth if any dung be in it, let it be neat's dung that hath lain long enough to be ſufficiently rotted and digeſted, for want of which many fine flowers hath been ſpoiled; the beſt compoſition for them, if your freſh earth be not naturally light enough, (for they cannot endure a ſtiff ſoil) is one part of well rotted neat's dung, two parts of freſh earth, next under the turf, and two of

the Sea ſand, inſtead of which brook ſand may ſerve, and theſe two ſhould have lain mixed a while before made into a bed to lodge your tulips in, that the rawneſs of the earth and ſand by ſometimes ſtirring it might be by that means taken away.

Now for raiſing new varieties of tulips, there is but one ſure way, and that is by ſeeds ſown; you may wait many years before a mode changes, perhaps never, and off-ſets they will quickly bear flowers, and at the firſt be better marked, and like children ſhew prettier faces than their parent, which youthful beauty ſoon decays, and too often degenerates, as from their parent's ſtability ſo from their lineaments too, and become not worth the looking on: and therefore not to be cheated by fair ſhews is to have nature's product by ſeeds ſown with that advantage; that by years ſhortens the time, is only fit for a dull florift, and a way that moſt I am ſure have not uſed, and few know.

After you find that your ſeed veſſels of your beſt flowers (left for that purpoſe) are ripe, which may be noticed by the pods opening at the top, and the ſtalks being withered, cut them all off: keeping their heads upright, (as directed in auriculas) which will fall out to be in July, ſooner or later, as the heat and mildneſs of the ſeaſon ſuits, tying the pods of your beſt flowers by themſelves, and up to the bar of a ſunny window, which will perfect the ripeneſs of the ſeed; let them ſo remain till about the end of September; and then ſeparate the flat or parſnip like ſeed from the chaff, by gently blowing it away with your mouth; ſtill preferring the beſt by itſelf, &c. in your boxes of about ſix inches deep; fill them

them four inches full of the fineſt ſifted mould you can get, let it be light and rich, not too ſandy for this uſe, or rather ridled in and not preſſed down, but as equally thick as you can, upon which ſow your beſt ſeeds not too thick, but that they may be half an inch aſunder; then riddle more of the ſame earth over them not above half an inch thick, and you have done as yet with that in the boxes. If you ſow in beds, let them be thus prepared; empty your beds, four inches deep of their old earth, laying tiles flat all over on the reſt, then fill them up again upon the tiles with the fineſt ſifted earth, as in your boxes, no higher than before; let the earth lie light and even, and thereon ſow your ſeeds, and cover them as directed, when ſown in caſes or boxes; theſe ſown in beds by reaſon of the earth under the tiles will be apt enough to keep that above moiſt, but a little watering now and then, when March approaches, will be convenient for thoſe ſeeds ſown in boxes or caſes: but where is this rare ſecret all this while? any floriſt's reaſon may tell him, in the ſhallowneſs of the ſoil the ſeeds are ſowed in; for from their firſt rooting, from each root runs a ſtring of a conſiderable length into the ground drawing that little bulb, it proceeds from, after it, in which it ſpends itſelf till it meets with oppoſition, leaving for that year a root no bigger than an ordinary big pin's head; now were that ſtringy ſubſtance prevented, which is more than three or four times the quantity of the root, nature would throw that into the ſubſtance of the root, and by that means leave you a root as big the firſt year, as otherwiſe in three, which muſt neceſſarily, by ſo much time haſten the flowering of the ſeeds ſown, and

no ways to do that, but by checking its progreſs by a cloſe oppoſition, which the evenneſs of the ſoil in boxes or caſes, and the nearneſs of the tiles in beds, is available in: let not the eaſineſs of its performance make it ſlighted. For all ſecrets are ſo, when once ſhown; as the way to make an egg ſtand on one end, on a bare table, that made the countryman ſo angry for loſing his wager, when afterwards, he could have done it himſelf.

Thus managed ſeeds, the roots from them each year, till they flower, may be taken up, as ſoon as the ſingle leaves they produce are dried down or withered, and kept choicely free from moiſture or two much dryneſs, till the latter end of Auguſt, and then ſet again at wider diſtances; three years may make them produce two leaves, and that year they flower: but after the firſt year you may ſet them in a deeper ſoil, but not barren; for a rich one to thrive in is beſt, though a barrener and ſandiſh one to flower in, and that not conſtantly neither, for a rich one, one year, and a barrener another is the beſt for trying experiments on ſuch flowering roots as tulips: yet have I tried the richeſt earth for one bed of tulips ſeveral years, and have found them come conſtantly well marked: modes, that is, ſelf colours, I would ſet them in as barren earth one year as would but keep them alive, and in the other extream the next, to force to variegate: as for tulips ſo for other flowers, be provided a year before hand for apted ſoils to their natures, making new compoſitions every year, that may be concocting and often turned over till you uſe it: this you will find no ſmall advantage to other flowers as well as tulips.

The

The fritillaries flowering with tulips, muſt next be mentioned, having ſmall round roots, and white, made of two pieces, as if joined together, or cleft in the midſt, whence ſprings a ſtalk foot high or more, with ſome few long leaves, here and there diſperſed; at the top thereof, out from amongſt three or four green, hollow, long, ſharp pointed leaves, cometh the flower, hanging like the ordinary crown imperial, of ſix leaves of ſeveral colours; as

The common chequered fritillary, of ſullen, reddiſh, purple colour, chequered, with a deeper, the inſide lighter than either, with a ſtyle, and ſix chieves tipt with yellow pendents; when the roots are old they will bear two or three flowers on a ſtalk.

The double bluſh fritillary, faſhioned like the former, but double, conſiſting of twelve leaves, or more, of a pale purple or bluſh colour, ſpotted as the other.

The white fritillary, like the laſt, but out and inſide of a perfect yellow.

Yellow fritillary, the dark red fritillary, duſky red on the out, and blood red on the inſide.

The great red fritillary, bigger than the laſt in all its parts, and better flower, but as the reſt, ſoon decaying: theſe are the ſorts, with ſmall roots, ſharp pointed, green leaves, and large flowers.

There is another ſort, with bigger roots, whiter green leaves, and round pointed, and different faſhioned, ſmall flowers, *viz.*

The great yellow fritillary, hath a bigger and broader root than any of the former, leaves broader, ſhorter and round pointed, ſtalk above

two

two foot high, of a whiter green, the flower long, ſmall and of a faint yellow color.

The ſpotted yellow fritillary, leaves like the laſt, flower bigger and longer, of a pale yellow, diverſly ſpotted and checquered.

The great yellow Italian fritillary, hath darker green leaves, longer flower, of a dark yellowiſh purple, ſpotted or checquered with red.

The exotick narrow leaved fritillary, with a whitiſh green double flower.

The ſmall yellow fritillary of Portugal, a ſmall and low flower, but more checquered than any of the yellow ones.

The black fritillary, like the yellowiſh green, but that the ſtalk and flowers are ſhorter, and of a dark ſullen blackiſh green colour.

The Spaniſh black fritillary, differs only from the laſt, it being bigger, and bearing four or five flowers, hanging round about the ſtalk, like thoſe of the crown imperial.

Theſe flowers, like tulips, loſe their fibres as ſoon as their ſtalks withered down, and may then be taken up, or any time before Auguſt, but muſt not be taken up too ſoon, or kept too long out of the ground, take them up therefore not before July, nor keep them up longer than Auguſt, leſt thereby the roots periſh, or be much weakened by it; the ſeeds of the beſt ſorts of theſe flowers, ſown after the manner directed for tulips, give great hopes of new diverſities; theſe mentioned are conſiderable ones, and would be more taking, but that they flower when greater beauties ſhew their faces, *viz.* tulips.

The great late flouriſhing bulbous violet, this might have been mentioned at the beginning with

its

its leſſer kind, that flowers in January, but then I ſhould not have followed my propoſed method in treating of them as they flower, which this does in May, bearing upon a two foot ſtalk in height, ſix or ſeven flowers hanging their heads, containing ſix ſmall white leaves, each end tipped with green, the flowers withered, leave a ſmall pod or ſeed veſſel, when ripe, yield many round ſhining black ſeeds, as big as ſmall fitches, which ſoon may produce varieties; the root like a daffodil's, and apt to off-ſet, loſing its fibres, may therefore be taken up, and ordered as others that have the ſame quality in this month's flowers.

The ſtrange wild olive, having woody ſhoots, of a dark or yellowiſh colour, ſet with long narrow whitiſh green leaves, bearing along the branches ſmall greeniſh yellow coloured flowers, ſucceeded by green berries, like ſmall olives, which when ripe are of a reddiſh colour, the whole plant of a ſweet and pleaſant ſcent, and is increaſed by layers or cuttings.

Beſides thoſe already mentioned in the Month of APRIL, *are*,

Spring cylamen, ſtock gilliflowers, ſingle pæonies, daiſies, muſcary, dwarf flag, great ſnow-drop, ſpring colchicums, pulſatillas, bulbous ſumitary, double lady's-ſmock, linarias, double pilewort, gentianella, double caltha paluſtris, columbines, orinthogalum, Perſian lily, double ſaxigrage, Venetian vetch, lychnis's, alyſſon creticum, borage-leaved verbaſcums, and the blue-flowered perennial moth-mullein.

MAY.

MAY.

LEUCOIUM.

THE Stock-Gilliflower, the beſt ſorts thereof being grateful, both to the ſmell and ſight, as well as affection of every floriſt, and as it flowers, it claims the next noticing; leaving Anemonies and Ranunculus's for the next chapter.

Stock-Gilliflowers are too well known to take up time in deſcribing their form; the ſingle ones only valuable for their bearing ſeeds, whence the double ones are raiſed. The double are,

Double Stock Gilliflowers of divers colours, of a ſadder or lighter purple colour, of a paler deeper reddiſh murry, one that is pure white, each having ſingle ones of the ſame kind, whence by their ſeeds, the double are raiſed.

The double ſtriped Stock Gilliflowers, have the ſame diverſities of colours, differing only in this, that the flowers of theſe are all ſtriped with more or leſs white, which raiſeth their beauty to eſteem; there are ſome ſtriped ſingle ones of the ſame colours, whence they are produced.

The other double Stock Gilliflower, that is not raiſed from ſeeds, the flower ſmaller, but as thick and double, and ſometimes better marked and ſtriped with white, than the other kinds.

The yellow Stock Gilliflower, of which there is the ſingle yellow, whoſe ſeeds produce the double yellow, a kind of a pale yellow, very double, and the rareſt of its ſpecies.

Theſe plants have many branches on a ſtalk, and bear many flowers on a branch, begin to flower

flower in April, and flouriſh in May, and ſo continue till the nipping froſts check their pride: To raiſe them, get good ſeeds of right kinds, as of the ſtriped ſingle ones, for the double never yield you any, nor be ſo curious to any purpoſe, as chooſing only that ſeed, for bearing double flowers, which comes from the ſingle ones, of five leaves, for the expectations of many have not been anſwered in this; but ſow your well ripened ſeeds, at the full of the moon in April, be ſure not too thick, in good light earth; when grown three or four inches high, remove them about the full moon, into barren earth, or you may ſet them again in the ſame earth, after you have turned it, and mixed ſand with it to barren it, which muſt be done ſpeedily upon their taking up, that they may preſently be ſet again, at convenienter diſtances; after ſome time to prevent growing high, ſo ſerve them again; let this be about a full moon too; by this means they will be more hardy, grow low, and ſpread in branches, have ſtrength to endure the winter, and be better to remove all ſpring, than ſuch as run up with long ſtalks, which ſeldom eſcape the winter's froſt; and you will have more with double flowers among them, than if you follow not this rule; you may indeed, and with good ſucceſs, remove them three times every winter, but then let it be the three full moons ſucceſſively; it will retard their ſpring, and make them ſpread the more, which makes them the more beautiful; and in the ſpring, you may ſee by the buds, which will be double, and which ſingle, for the double flowers will have their buds rounder and bigger than the reſt: then remove with care;

not

not breaking their roots, but taking up a clod of earth with them, and ſet them in your flower garden, where they ſhall abide all ſummer in good earth, which being ſhaded, and well watered, will grow and bear flowers, as well as if not removed at all; thoſe that are ſingle, muſt ſtand to bear ſeed, which muſt be yearly ſown to preſerve the kinds; for after they have borne flowers, they are apt to die, but may be preſerved by ſlips or cuttings, which will grow and bear the next ſpring following: If this rule be your method in ſetting them, viz. in March you muſt chooſe ſuch branches as do not bear flowers, which cut off ſome diſtance from the ſtock, that it be not too long, then ſlit down the backs, at the ends of the ſlip about half an inch, in three or four places equally diſtant from each other, as the bigneſs of the ſlip will allow, which peel as far as it is ſlit, and turn up the bark; cut off the naked woody ſtalk, cloſe to the rind turned up, which muſt be ſo ſet three inches in the ground, by making a round hole of that deepneſs, and putting the ſlip in it, with the bark ſpread out on each ſide or end thereof, which covered up, ſhaded and watered for ſome time, the ground being good, will grow, and bear very well: Thus may you have yearly bearers, without the trouble of ſowing, or two year's patience: Thus may the beſt wall-flowers be propagated, or you may lay them as directed for gilliflowers.

KEIRI.

Wall-flowers, their form too common to be deſcribed, ſome common kinds in moſt country gardens, but theſe following not ſo:

The

The great ſimple wall-flower, like the common ones, but much larger, darker, ſhining green leaves; the flowers many, growing on a long pike; of a deep gold colour yellow.

The great double wall-flower, like the laſt, but thick and double.

The ſingle white wall-flower.

The double white wall-flower.

The double red wall-flower, which indeed is double yellow, but that the outer leaves are daſhed over with a darker red colour.

The pale yellow wall-flower; this is thicker and doubler, and of more eſteem than the common double wall-flower: All theſe flower at the latter end of March, in April, and part of May.

They are encreaſed or continued by ſlips ſet in March, as the ſtock-gilliflowers, and are to be planted againſt a ſouth wall, to which they muſt be faſtened, and defended from froſts and hard weather, eſpecially the double white, the great ſingle, and double yellow; and one vulgarly called the bloody wall-flower, each to be encreaſed by layers.

APRIL and MAY.

ANEMONE.

THE wind-flower, or Anemone, marked with two diſtinctions, as ſingle and double, the Anemone with broad and hard leaves, the Anemone with narrow and ſoft leaves: I begin with the firſt, leaving out the moſt vulgar ones.

The broad leaved Anemone, with a double ſcarlet flower, hath ſomewhat broad green leaves, cut in on the ſides, and folding the edges, ſeldom lying ſmooth and plain; the flowers of theſe ſtand on ſtalks about a ſhafnal high, and conſiſt of many round pointed, narrow long leaves, of a rich ſcarlet colour, thick and double.

The broad-leaved double ſcarlet variegated Anemony, hath ſmall and ſomething browniſh green leaves, a tall ſtalk, bearing a large double flower, of a rich ſcarlet, and every leaf finely ſtriped with white.

The double broad leaved red Anemony, darker leaves, ſmaller flower, of a blood red.

The double Anemony, broader leaved than the laſt, browniſh green, flower large, its leaves not ſo many, but broader, of a murry purple colour; there is another of this kind that hath every leaf liſted about with white, ſhewing very glorious.

The ſingle ones of this kind, are of divers ſorts and colours, ſome bigger, others leſſer, conſiſting of one row of leaves, with a hairy head in the middle, of a different colour from the leaves; theſe flowers of divers reds, purples, ſcarlets, pinks, peach, white, ſilver or aſh-colour, ſome ſtriped; the beſt are kept for ſeed; whence new varieties of ſingle and double are produced. Of the ſmall leaved Anemonies, I will mention, as of the broad a few of the beſt, the leaves of which are green, divided into ſeveral branches, each leaf cut and parted, in ſome flowers like the leaves of parſley, in others like carrots, the roots of all tuberous.

The double narrow leaved Anemony.

Scarlet.

Scarlet.

Scarlet variegated with white.
The outer broad leaves white thrum ſcarlet.
Outer leaves brimſtoniſh, thrum green.
Outer leaves orange tawney, thrum yellowiſh green.
The white of Bourdeaux, greateſt white.
Lively roſe colour.
Like the laſt, but ſtriped with white.
Spotted bluſh, with red.
Purple, or a dark ſullen violet colour.
Lavender coloured.
Of a fine bright blue.
Outer leaves white, purple thrum.
Outer leaves red, thrum dark murrey.
Another ſort of this, variegated with white.
Of five colours, outer leaves red, thrum purple, whence come leaves half way yellow, the reſt to the end light crimſon, the ſmall tuft in the middle of them ſilver coloured: but this flower is uncertain, and ſeldom cometh well.
Of a dark purpliſh colour, finely ſtriped with white, a noble flower; but very tender and muſt be dealt with accordingly.

Theſe already named are the beſt of old, though not common ones: There are a newer fleece of flowers, near an hundred ſorts, of fine varieties of two, three, and four colours, ſtrangely placed: about twenty whereof I have now in my garden, ſome of them have been raiſed at Rome, whoſe flowers (though not religion) are price and praiſe worthy with us here.

The ſingle flowers of this ſort, viz. narrow leaved, or ſoft anemonies, are more valued than the broad or hard leaved ones, being of greater

variety, of divers colours, whether plain, edged, marked, or ſtriped; which, on tall ſtalks, bear fair and long flowers, of one row of broad leaves, with a hairy head in the middle, which after the flowers are paſt, grows big and long, yielding ſtore of flat brown ſeed, wrapped in down, which muſt be carefully gathered as the down riſes, elſe they will be blown away.

The ſoil where anemonies are to be ſet, is a rich ſandy loamy earth, wherewith ſome neat's dung and a little lime, that hath lain long together, and fully rotted, ſhall be mixed; and the whole ſifted through a wire riddle for that purpoſe, and made in a bed a foot deep, rather ſhady, than too much in the face of the ſun; therein about the end of September, place your broad leaved anemony roots, half a foot aſunder, and quarter deep, ſet in that ſide uppermoſt, where you ſee the ſmall eminencies that put forth leaves; thoſe with ſmall leaves muſt be ſet after the ſame manner, but not at the ſame time, for, being tenderer plants, ought not to be lodged in the ground till the end of October at ſooneſt, leſt they riſe too early, and the froſts deſtroy them, from which they muſt be defended, by mats, tilts, or peaſe-ſtraw, which muſt daily, or once in two days (a fair ſeaſon permitting) be taken off, for an hour, two or three, as the weather is, to air them and prevent mouldineſs, which will deſtroy them: the broad leaves will come up before winter, the narrow about the end of February, or as the mildneſs of the winter invites, and its ſeverity forbids: If March and April prove dry ſeaſons, they will require often and gentle watering, to make them thrive the better,

better, and ſhow fairer flowers than if that pains were neglected: If they like the earth they grow in, having fair flowers, ſtrong ſtalks, and proffer well, take them not up till July; but if their green leaves be few, ſmall flowers and ſhort ſtalks, it argues they like not the quarters, and that they are famiſhed by the ſoil being too cold and poor, or ſurfeited by its over heat and rankneſs, the laſt being moſt dangerous to them; if theſe ſigns of diſtaſte appear, take them up as ſoon as the green leaves turn yellow, put them into ſand, and in ſome dry place for a month, and afterwards taken out and kept in papers in ſome dry but cold place, till their time of planting; for ſhould the roots lie in the ground after their fibres be gone, if the earth was too barren, they would languiſh, not having received ſufficient nouriſhment from it; if too rank, or over hot, lie undigeſted much in it, they would moſt of them rot and conſume away, eſpecially if a rainy ſeaſon follow.

For raiſing new varieties, experience yearly acquaints us, that ſome double Latifolia's bear ſeeds, as the double orange tawny, which ſown, yield pretty varieties, but the purples, reds, or crimſons, very few, or ſuch as draw too near their original, to be called new faces, only a little deeper or lighter, &c. But the light colours are preferable, as white-aſh colour, bluſh or carnation, light orange, ſky colour, and pink, whether ſingle or double, if bearing ſeed; ſo alſo in the Tenuifolia's.

The ſeed of theſe flowers will be ready to gather in May earlier or later, as they flowered, which muſt be done as ſoon as ripe, and not till

then, which is known by the ſeed with its woollineſs, beginning a little to riſe of itſelf at the lower end of the head; then muſt it preſently be gathered, leſt, as before hinted, the wind carry it all away, which a little will do.

All your ſeed obtained, lay it to dry for a week or more, then in a baſon or earthen veſſel, rub it with a little ſand or dry earth gently, to ſeparate the ſeed from the wooll or down that encompaſs it: Let the earth be fine and proportionable to your ſeed, with which you part it from its down, which muſt be ſtirred or rubbed till there none appears. About the full moon, in July next enſuing, let it be ſown, (and ſo gain a year in its growth) on a ſmooth bed of fine ſifted earth, or rather in pots, boxes, or tubs, not too thin, for all will not come up, then gently ſift ſome fine freſh earth over them, half a finger thick full ſufficient for this firſt covering; a month after they are come up, riddle over them again fine light earth to the ſame thickneſs; in the interim, ſhould the ſeaſon be dry, often gently watering them; thus doing you ſhall have them ſpring up and grow able before winter, to abide its ſharpneſs of froſts or cold, if in their nonage, you uſe ſome little care to cover them with peaſe-ſtraw or ſuch like, ſupported by ſticks that it lies not too near, or far from them: The next year in autumn, they ought to be taken up and ſet in fine looſe and freſh mould, rich as may be, but beware of too much muck, at ſuch diſtance as bearing roots, which many will prove the year following, all of them the third year, though ſome have affirmed, from ſeeds ſo ſown, they have had Anemonies in flower within ten months from their time of ſowing.

You

You may do well to put a thin layer of rotten ſally wood or willow earth, under your young anemony roots, at their firſt tranſplanting, it will cauſe them the ſooner to put forth fibres, and gain the more ſtrength againſt winter; neither is it amiſs (if to be had) to do as much by the old roots of the beſt kinds, for their beautiful flowers will very well reward your pains.

RANUNCULUS.

The crow-foot, the beſt ſorts of which carry ſuch a luſtre and richneſs in the colour of their flowers, that therein they exceed all others, much reſembling the anemonies, and in all things are to be ordered alike, only requiring a richer ſoil; they come up with leaves ſomething broad, indent about the edges, ſome more cut and divided than others, of a pale green, and ſome deeper, the ſtalk riſing ſome under others, above a ſhafnal in heighth, and have grumous or kernally roots.

The double white crow-foot of candy, the ſtalk parted into two or three branches, each bearing a fair white double flower.

The cloth of ſilver crow-foot, beareth leſſer flowers than the laſt, and ſingle, of ſeven or eight round pointed leaves, of a pale yellowiſh bluſh colour on the inſides, a little ſtriped, but more on the outſide with crimſon, the root as the former grumous

The double yellow crow-foot, or ranunculus of Aſia, the leaves of this more divided like a carrot, whence riſe many ſmall ſtalks, each bearing at the top one ſmall double flower, of a ſhining yellow colour.

The

The double red ranunculus of Aſia, hath the lower leaves plain, and not cut, but a little indented at the edges, the reſt of the leaves parted into three or five diviſions, and notched about the ſtalk foot high, bearing a fair and ſomething large double flower, of a fair yellow and red.

Theſe have been flowers noticed in the laſt age, this produces more noble ſorts, as

Seemingly ſtriped at firſt with yellow, but full blown, of the colour of bull's blood, very double.

Monſter of Rome, very thick and double, a rich ſcarlet flower; there is alſo

The Monſter ſtriped, with yellow, but a leſſer flower.

Puvoin of Rome, a large flower, its leaves round pointed, and ſtanding out in the middle, of a deep ſcarlet. There is another.

Puvoin of Rome, ſtriped, or rather each leaf of the flower liſted about with yellow, the reſt deep ſcarlet.

Marvilia, a leſs flower, but marbled with a deeper and lighter ſcarlet.

Fericus, hath greener leaves and larger than the reſt, ſtalk riſing higher, dividing into ſeveral branches, each bearing a large double flower of a rich ſcarlet.

Fericus traſhe, or ſtriped, is a leſſer flower, and commonly well ſtriped with yellow.

Ranunculus of Aleppo, a fine flower orange tawny coloured, very double and round, well ſtriped with yellow.

There are others under differing names, but ſo little in the flowers as not worth paper room in mention-

mentioning, but theſe laſt named, a floriſt's pains are well beſtowed in collecting.

The following ſingle ones will alſo be acceptable objects in the ſeaſon:

The gold yellow, ſtriped through the leaves with ſcarlet.

Roſa frize, white within, roſe colour without.

Roman is ſhammy, marked with red without.

African, yellow within, ſcarlet and yellow without.

Beſanſon, yellow within, pale yellow, and red without.

Melidore, pale iſabella within, crimſon, bordered with iſabella without.

Parmiſan, yellow within, gold colour, bordered with crimſon without.

Sattin, white within, white marked with red without.

Didonian is ſhammy colour within, and marked with red without.

There are ſeveral others that have been, and more may be raiſed from ſeeds, which muſt be managed, as thoſe of anemonies.

Their roots muſt be planted in rich ſandy and ranker earth than anemonies, and as them muſt about Midſummer be taken up, and kept dry in papers, or boxes, till they are ſet again, which muſt be in December, leſt if done earlier they come up too ſoon, and froſts deſtroy them, unleſs prevented by daily attendance in covering and airing them, in March and April when come up and riſe to flower (as anemonies) ought to be often and well watered.

Their leaves once ſnipt or ſnerpt by the froſt, which appears by their brown colour, will ſoon

die

die down to the root, and that periſh too: I had ſome this year, thus caught, clapt drinking glaſſes over them, taking them off once a day, and each day gently watering them, and by that means not only ſaved their lives, but brought them to flower, without which I am certain they had been loſt.

That their roots may the better encreaſe, they may be ſet in ſuch an earth that hath been made by long lying of old thatch or ſtraw, but with your other earth prepared for them above and below it, with which lodging, I have found them to have been very well pleaſed, by their multiplying and cheerful countenances.

MAY.

The Peony is of two ſexes, male and female: the male is ſingle, and known by its leaves, coming conſtantly whole without any diviſion; long roots and round, the flower of a purpliſh red, of which there is but one ſort; of the females many, ſome bearing ſingle, others double flowers, of the ſhape of the common red one, therefore needs no deſcription; the leaves of all of them divided on the edges, the roots more tuberous, growing in clogs, with many round pieces faſtened to the head, with ſmaller ſtrings. I ſhall only name the beſt double ones.

The double purple peony, ſmaller in all its parts than the common red one, the leaves of a whiter green, thoſe of the flower of a bright ſhining purple, and ſoon fall.

The

The double carnation peony, of a bright ſhining carnation colour at the firſt opening, but daily waxing paler till almoſt white, but never falls the leaves, but wither on the ſtalk, a great perfection.

The double bluſh, or white peony, large flower, at firſt opening tinctured with a light bluſh, but in a few days turns to perfect white, and continues ſo long before it decays, and then withers on the ſtalk, and is the beſt yet come to our knowledge.

Smaller than the laſt in all its parts, the flower of a fine red, ſtriped with white, laſts long, and falls no leaf.

Theſe all flower in May, and are hardy plants, and endure long in the ground, without ſtirring; October, the only time of removing them, and none of thoſe roots will grow but what have ſprouts or buds at the end, or rather top of them, except each piece thereof will grow: ſo apt to encreaſe. Some years the double ones bring ſeeds to perfections, which ſowed very thin in September, where they may ſtand unremoved in the ground two years, may produce varieties.

I muſt a little inſiſt on the honey ſuckles, and columbines now in flower, though they are ſo generally known, as to ſeem needleſs.

Of woodbines, the red Italian and the double are beſt, the firſt blows in June, the double honey ſuckle, in this month of May, both eaſily encreaſed by laying their branches in the ground; for if they but fall on the ground of themſelves, they are apt to root there.

Colum-

Columbines, the double are of four colours, blue, white, purple, and red; any of theſe alone not valued, thoſe that are variegated excepted: alſo, the double inverted columbines, *i. e.* with the heels inward, various in their colours.

Double roſe columbines, that have no heels, but ſtand on their ſtalks like little double roſes.

The degenerate columbine, like the laſt, but that the leaves, which are outermoſt, are much larger than any of the reſt, commonly of a greeniſh purple colour.

The Virginian columbine, hath ſmall ſingle flowers, with long heels, of a yellowiſh colour, ſhadowed with red, with deeper red ſpots in the hollow parts of the flower; each flowering in the end of May, when few other flowers ſhew themſelves, and therefore entertained, all bearing ſeeds; thoſe flowers that come of a ſelf-colour ought to be nipped off, and only variegated ones left for ſeed, which ſown in April, in the nurſery, will bear the ſecond year, the beſt whereof remove into your garden, the reſt throw away before they drop their ſeed to encumber your ground with.

In this month alſo blows the great cyanus, or blue bottle, that is laſting; thoſe annuals ſhall find another place with the annuals for deſcription; 'tis like the corn-flower, but much larger and pleaſanter, the long blue flowers many on a head, making a pretty ſhew, not ſo common, as I find ſome ſpeak it: in this month alſo blows

The ſtar-flower of Arabia, leaved like the oriential hyacinth, on a round green ſtalk, two foot high; on long foot-ſtalks grow divers.

The

The fly orchis, or bee-flower-ſatyrions, grow wild in meadows, and other places; yet for their pretty form and beauty, acceptable in ſome parts of the garden, eſpecially the under named.

The bee-flower, growing about ſix inches high, with three or four narrow leaves; the ſtalk bears three or four flowers one above another, each contains four leaves, three ſmall and ſharp pointed, of a bluſh colour, turning up towards the top of the ſtalk; the fourth is round in form, and colour like a bee that is ſucking a flower, ſo as to deceive many that are ignorant of the flower: the roots round, two joined together, one of them periſhing when the flowers paſt, the other remaining hard and ſound.

Gnats ſatyrion, differs from the laſt in larger leaves and higher ſtalks, and that the lower or fourth leave of the flower is like a gnat, or long great fly, rooted like the bee-flower.

Fly orchis, like the laſt, but leſſer, having the lower leaf like a fly with legs, a liſt of aſh-colour croſſing the back, and the lower part black.

There is alſo the butterfly orchis, the ſnow-white, the all red, the yellow, and divers ſpotted, flowering about the middle of May, and found wild in many places, thence tranſplanted with a turf about them into a ſhady barren place of the garden, for they will not live in a hot good ſoil; or take a large turf whence they naturally grow, ſet the herb in your garden ſhady, cut roundles therein, and put in your orchis roots filled up with the ſame earth, in June or July; at Spring, clip the graſs low with ſciſſars,

leaving the flowers, which will thus uſed proſper well.

The double white pipe-tree, or Arabian jaſmine, in this month begins to flower, and continues flowering till September be ſpent, and is a rare and tender ſhrub, having many long ſlender, yet ſtiff woody branches, ſet with fair green leaves, and large, two ſtanding at each joint againſt each other; at the end of the branches come forth divers flowers, ſtanding on foot-ſtalks, each in a hole like the common white jaſmine, containing fair double flowers, of round pointed white leaves, the middle hollow and yellowiſh, of a ſtrong ſweet ſcent, like orange-flowers; it is a nice plant, requires houſing and obſervance in ſpring.

Horned trefoil, its fine bloſſoms ſhew themſelves in this ſeaſon: this tree riſes four or five foot high, the body ſeldom bigger than a man's thumb, covered with a whitiſh bark, the branches more white; the leaves ſtand three together, being leſs, rounder and whiter than the ordinary laburnum; its flowers like broom, of a gold yellow colour, coming forth three or four together at the ends of the branches, followed by crooked, flat, and thin cods, like half-moons: it is a tender plant, and ſo ſet as to be houſed with greens in the winter, not to be increaſed by ſeeds or layers, but by taking off ſome new ſlips in June, ſetting them in the ſhade, keeping the earth moiſt by frequent and gentle waterings.

Shrub night-ſhade, hath a woody ſtock and branches, about a yard high, of a dark brown colour,

colour, ſet with leaves of a ſad green, the flowers like thoſe of the common night-ſhade, in one white, in another of a blue colour: one of this kind hath the green leaves variegated with white: that is alſo increaſed by layers and flowers the end of this month.

Tree night-ſhade riſes a yard high, with a woody ſtem, and many green branches, with ſmall long green leaves, uneven at the edges, at the joints of the branches, putting forth two or three flowers together of a ſtar like form, turning back the leaves: of a white colour, with a yellow pointel in the middle; when fallen away, are ſucceeded by ſmall green berries, that in December will be of a fine red colour, like little red cherries, wherein are ſmall flat white ſeeds. For the berries ſake is this plant reſpected, abiding in winter, at which time ſet amongſt myrtles, or other greens, are a taking ſight. It is raiſed by ſowing the ſeeds in March, which are apt to come up and grow, eſpecially ſowed in a pot, and houſed in winter.

Spaniſh-broom groweth like our common broom, but bigger and higher; its flowers of the ſame faſhion and colour, but bigger, and in my opinion only worth the naming; but there is one more rare, that beareth white flowers.

The gelder roſe, riſes two yards high, ſpreading into many branches, with broad leaves, divided into three ſections; at the top of the young branches comes out a round ball of many ſingle white flowers, cloſe ſet together; this plant is hardy, long laſting, and increaſed by ſuckers, which are too apt to put forth.

The bladder nut, grows but low, if not pruned up and kept from ſuckers; its bark whitiſh, leaves like elder-flowers, white and ſweet; many in this month hanging on a ſtalk; after them greeniſh bladders, each containing one ſmall nut, and is too apt to ſend forth ſuckers, by which it is increaſed.

The bay cherry, is a ſtately evergreen, growing ſometimes ten or twelve foot high, flowering in this month, ſucceeded by ſmall cherries, black when ripe, but ſo apt to increaſe, hath made it ſo common, by the name of the laurel, and hath made me ſo ſhort in its deſcription; nor do I at all deſcribe the bay-tree.

But there is a laurel having its leaves delicately variegated, with large ſtripes of fine green and white.

The Produce of MAY.

Tulips, ſtock gilliflowers, double wall-flowers, ſingle ſcarlet lychnis, monk's-hood, pinks, ſea-pinks, candy-tuft, ſweet williams, Venus looking-glaſs, annual ſtock, periwincles, fox-gloves, bulbous-rooted iris's, mullеins, moth-mullеins, anemonies, ranunculus's, Canterbury bells, columbines, lark-ſpurs, poppies, pæonies, fraxinellas, ſpider-worts, cyanus's, martagons, lillies, orchis, marygolds, lupines, double globe-flower, daiſies, feather-few, gladiolus, antirrhinum, valerian, iris's, lily of the valley, double catch-flies, London pride, Solomon's ſeal, lady's mantle, lady's ſlipper, double rocket, batchelor's buttons, ragged robins, double ſaxifrage, honeſty, ſcabious, and bird's-eye.

MAY

MAY AND JUNE.

Iris, the flower de-luce, of which there are two ſorts, bulbous and tuberous rooted ones; of the bulbous there are two diſtinctions, broad and narrow leaved; of the laſt there is more diverſities than in the broad leaves, though many pretty of that kind: As,

The great bulbous iris, with a rich blue flower, is like the old Engliſh blue flowers-de-luce, (ſo common, that it needs no deſcription) except the colour of the flower, which in this is a rich ſhining blue colour, having that ſpot which is in the lower leaves of all theſe flower-de-luces, of a deep yellow, towards orange.

The blue ſtriped flower-de-luce, being diverſly marked through every leaf with a dark violet purple-colour.

The great purple bulbous flower-de-luce, the whole flower except the yellow ſpot, of a reddiſh murry purple.

The great purple variable bulbous flower-de-luce, of a rich murry purple, a ſmall yellow ſpot in the falling leaves, marked with deeper brown purple, almoſt black, upon a lighter purple.

The great aſh-coloured flower-de-luce, hath ſometimes two flowers on a ſtalk, very large, of an aſh or lavender colour, with a yellow ſpot in their falling leaves.

The great aſh-coloured ſtriped bulbous iris, like the laſt, only the flower is ſtriped and veined all over with ſmall lines of purple.

The great variable coloured bulbous flower-de-luce, hath the three falling leaves of the flower

of a pale ſilver colour, with a circle of aſh-colour about the yellow ſpot; the arches are of the ſame colour, *viz.* ſilver ridged with aſh-colour, the top leaves ſtriped with blue.

The great pale red or peach coloured bulbous flower-de-luce, is more rare than any of the former, having a ſmall yellow ſpot in each of the three falling leaves.

The great white; there is this and the greateſt white flower-de-luce, which will come ſometimes, the three top leaves ſtriped and ſpotted with a faint purple, ſeveral diverſities the ſeed of this flower hath produced. There is another that is of a pure white, finely ſtriped, and marked with veins and drops of a ſhining watchet or blue colour through every leaf. There is another that is ſtriped with purple through every leaf, the ſeeds of which produce good varieties.

The great yellow bulbous flower-de-luce, of a fine bright gold colour, with the ſpot in the middle of the three falling leaves, of a deeper yellow, almoſt orange.

There are more diverſities of this kind in other countries, and raiſed in ours by ſowing their ſeeds, which muſt be performed as thoſe of tulips. They flower ſome in May, moſt in June; the blueſt firſt, then whites, and laſt the purples.

Their roots yearly loſe their fibres, let them be taken up as ſoon as they are dried; for if they ſtay long they put forth new fibres, and then not to be ſtirred; therefore rather before than after they are withered, take them up and keep them dry till Auguſt, at which time ſet them again in beds of good freſh ſifted earth,

not

not too poor, nor over-rank, or hot, for that will rot and conſume them; nor too much in the ſun, that will ſcorch and ſpoil their flowers: chuſe the eaſt-part of your garden for their abode; experience forbids either ſouth or weſt, as not agreeing with them.

J U N E.

THE leſſer white bulbous flower-de-luce, riſing out of the ground before winter. Another white, that is bigger, another whoſe falling leaves have a little ſhew of yellowneſs; as alſo have the middle ridges of the arched leaves; another very ſmall, but the yellow ſpot larger in the lower leaves, than in this flower, ſtand outright.

There is one called the Spaniſh yellow, a lower flower, of an excellent deep gold yellow throughout the whole flower. Another, with pale yellow flowers, with a deep yellow ſpot: of this many diverſities, ſome bigger, ſome leſſer; ſome paler, ſome deeper, yellow colour, and one with the falling leaves white, except the yellow ſpot, common to all the bulbous flower-de-luces.

There is the party-coloured Spaniſh flower-de-luce, whoſe falling leaves are white, the arched leaves ſilver-colour, and the top-leaves of a bluiſh purple; another hath the falling leaves circled with blue, the arched leaves pale blue, and top leaves purple. Some fair bluiſh purple, others of a reddiſh purple. Another

hath

hath yellow falling leaves, ſky-coloured arches, and top-leaves of a murry purple. Another falling leaves yellow, arches and top-leaves of a black colour. Another of a ſadder and duller brown colour. Another larger than any of the reſt, with falling leaves of a duſky yellow, with veins and borders about the edges, of a dun colour, the arches of a dull purpliſh yellow, and the top-leaves of a ſullen bluiſh purple; with many more, which would be but too tedious here to mention, therefore I end theſe ſorts with two more rare than the reſt.

The moſt elegant narrow-leaved bulbous iris, with a peach-coloured flower, large and long falling leaves, with a yellow ſpot in the midſt of them, arched leaves alſo large, and the divided ends long and turning up, the top-leaves ſuitably long and large, the whole flower except the yellow ſpot, of a fine reddiſh peach-colour.

The narrow-leaved bulbous iris, with a ſpotted ſtalk; the flower ſtands round and neat, and of a reddiſh murry-purple, except the ſpot in the falling-leaves, which is of a deep yellow, round at the head, and with a ſmall liſt running under the arched leaves; thus the green leaves coming up before winter, may be known, in that the bottoms of them for an inch above ground, are of a reddiſh colour full of dark purple ſpots.

If any wet falls upon theſe flowers, preſently after ſhake it off, or the leaves of the flower will ſoon be ſpoiled; their roots, as the reſt, loſe their fibres, and muſt be managed after the ſame manner; the ſeeds of the beſt ſorts become a floriſt's pains in ſowing for producing varieties; the com-

moner

moner ſorts increaſe faſt enough by off-ſets; the two laſt are the moſt tender, as they are the beſt, and require to be planted in good freſh earth, that is not hot with dung and where they may have the benefit of the morning ſun only.

I forgot to mention the *iris perſica*, with a bulbous root, a fine flower as alſo *cluſius* flower-de-luce, both of eſteem, though old flowers.

The flag leaved flower-de-luce, with tuberous roots, which alſo are of two ſorts, *iris major*, & *iris minor*, or tall and dwarf, or elſe broad and narrow leaved flag or ſedge flower-de-luce. Of theſe, many varieties, but I will mention but two or three of the beſt of each.

The great *chalcedonian iris*, or Turkey flower-de-luce, by ſome called the toad-flag; (ſo dark a marbled flower.) The form is like the reſt of the flower-de-luces, but that the leaves are broad, of a yellowiſh green, folded one within the other at the bottom, open at the top; out of the middle whereof riſes a ſtiff ſtalk, near two foot high, bearing at the top thereof a large and gallant flower, of nine leaves, as the reſt do; the three lower leaves large and broad, of a ſad purple-colour, almoſt black, diverſly ſpotted, ſtraked and marked with a grayiſh white colour, with a great black freeze in the middle of each of them; the three arched leaves that cover the ſmall part of theſe, of the ſame colour and making, but a little paler, eſpecially towards the ſides and ends; the three upper leaves alſo very large, marbled like the other, but of a brighter colour, the roots tuberous, thick and long, but of a yellower brown colour than the other flag flower-de-luces, with great long fibres.

The

The leſſer *chalcedonian iris*, or flag-flower, &c. differs only from the former in being leſſer in all its parts, the leaves of a yellow green, the flower darker, and not ſo well marked, each flowering in May, and are the beſt kinds of flag-flowers; their roots ſometimes loſe their fibres, and then the green leaves die to the ground; ſuch as do, muſt be taken up and kept out of the ground till October. The beſt time to tranſplant them is in Auguſt, or early in September, in freſh ſoil, mixed with well rooted wood-pile earth, but not as ſome adviſe under a ſouth wall, for in two days the hot reflection of the ſun from thence will deſtroy their flowers; but ſo as to have the morning, but not the mid-day ſcorching ſun. Some take them up in June, and keep them dry till late in October, which, they ſay, makes them the apter to bear flowers.

There is the flower-de-luce of Aſia and of *Dalmatia*, that bear many flowers on a head, the firſt of a deep, the laſt a lighter blue, both very ſweet-ſcented.

The twice-flowering Portugal flower-de-luce, flowers in Spring, and commonly the ſame year in autumn, and ſweeter in ſcent than any of the former.

The variable purple flower-de-luce of Camerarius, the three lower leaves of a reddiſh purple, the arched leaves of a black yellow, ſhadowed with purple, the three top-leaves of a dull ſmoaky yellowiſh purple-colour.

The blue parti-coloured, falls blue at the edges, the reſt white arched leaves whitiſh yellow, top-leaves pale ſky with yellow edges.

The

The white variable flower-de-luce, riſes near a yard high, bearing four or five flowers one above another, of a ſilver colour, liſted with bluiſh purple down the backs of the top leaves, the lower leaves whipt about the edges with blue: the arched leaves of a pale ſky-colour, more blue towards the ridge.

The yellow flower-de-luce of Tripoli, grows about four foot high, bearing two or three long narrow-leaved gold yellow flowers.

Narrow leaved variable flower-de-luces, bears four or five ſmall flowers, the lower leaves marked with white and blue, arched leaves of a light blue.

There is a great blue, bearing many flowers on a ſtalk; alſo the double narrow-leaved flower-de-luce, blue and white.

The bluſh coloured dwarf flower-de-luce, falling leaves of a reddiſh purple, with blue thrums, the arched and top-leaves of a fine pale red, or bluſh colour. Some of theſe flower in April, others in May, and ſome bring forth their flowers not till June; they are hardy plants, grow and increaſe in moſt places, but the better the ſoil, the more they will flouriſh, and are too roomy for a flower-garden, fitter for the borders of a fruit-apartment: the beginning of September the beſt time for their tranſplanting; part their roots, ſet them neither too thick nor too deep.

ROSE.

The roſe, the many and excellent kinds, are one of the chiefeſt ornaments that enrich our gardens; of which there are the following ſorts.

The

The Engliſh red roſe; this all perſons are ſo well acquainted with, that it needs no deſcription: from this came

The roſe of the world, for ſcent and form like the common red one, but their colours differ to admiration, were it not by its great increaſing grown too common, are in this flower for the moſt part of a pale bluſh-colour, diverſely ſpotted, and finely marked, with great flakes of the ſame red, as in the common red roſe, making it, through the whole double flower, the loveliеſt thing, to the eye, of the ſpecies.

The Hungarian roſe, differs from the common red one in the green ſhoots, the flower of a paler red, having faint ſpots ſpread over the leaves of the whole double flower, but of no great value.

The red province-roſe, is greener and bigger than the common red, the flowers large and thick, ſpreading very broad, and laid open, of a paler red, and ſweeter than the red one; there is one of this kind conſtantly ſpotted and marbled, with deeper and paler red.

The red Belgick roſe, the flowers exceeding thick and double, full of ſmall leaves in the middle, and bigger on the outſide of the flowers, which when full blown turn towards the ſtalk; of a fine deep red colour, as lovely a flower as any roſe of one colour.

The dwarf red roſe grows lower, and fewer thorns than the red one, flower ſmaller, yet thick and double, ſtanding round and even when blown, and of a pleaſant carnation, ſcented like the ordinary red roſe.

The double velvet roſe, its young ſhoots of a ſad reddiſh green colour, few thorns, leaves of a ſad-

a ſadder green than the common red, the flowers of two or three rows of leaves, of a dark red velvet-colour, with ſome marks of lighter red in them, ſeldom bearing many roſes, nor ſo well ſcented as ſome of the reſt.

The marbled roſe, like the velvet roſe in growth, but larger: very double, and of a light red, marbled with a deeper and lighter bluiſh greddeline, well ſcented, better, though like that of the red province roſe.

The roſe without thorns, or virgin-roſe, in ſhoots and leaves like the laſt, greener and ſmoother, without any thorns. The flowers not ſo thick, ſpreading leaves ſtanding forward from each other, of a pale red, ſtreaked on the faces of the leaves, of a pale bluſh, the back-ſides are all of a pale or whitiſh colour, blowing moſt times fair and very ſweet.

The Frankfort-roſe, hath the button under it bigger than any other, the flowers thick and double, of a bluiſh red colour, and ſweet ſcent, but ſeldom opens fair, but curled and crumbled.

The cinnamon roſe, blows in May, bearing many ſmall double flowers, of a pale red, and faint ſcent, a little like to cinnamon, from whence its name. So far of red roſes, the next are paler coloured: as,

The common damaſk roſe, too well known to need deſcribing.

The party-coloured damaſk roſe; or, as once commonly termed, the York and Lancaſter, diſfering only from the laſt, in that ſometimes half the flowers, ſometimes half in ſome of the leaves, are parted or marked with a pale bluſh, almoſt white, upon the damaſk roſe colour.

The chryſtal roſe, like the laſt, only differing in the making of the flowers, being commonly ſtriped, and marked throughout every leaf, with pale white upon the damaſk roſe colour.

The elegant variegate damaſk roſe, hath leaves ſmaller, ſhoots ſhorter and redder, the flowers more double than the laſt, and much better marked than either of thoſe before-mentioned, and by many known by the name of Mrs. Hart's Roſe.

The damaſk province roſe, too generally known to need deſcription, being but too common, were it as ſcarce as ſome others, it would be as valuable as any.

The monthly roſe, in all parts like the damaſk, bears in England but in June, Auguſt, and September, though reported in Italy to bear ſeven months in the year.

The bluſh Belgick roſe hath bigger branches, fuller of thorns, of a whitiſh green colour, many flowers growing together on the ends of the branches, about the bigneſs of an ordinary damaſk roſe, but very thick and double; of a fine pleaſant pale bluſh colour, and ſweet ſcent, the greateſt bearer.

We proceed next to the yellow roſes, and conclude with the white.

The ſingle yellow roſe grows as high as the damaſk, the young ſhoots full of ſmall hairy prickles, of a dark reddiſh colour, ſmall leaves, ſingle flowers, but five leaves apiece; of a pale yellow colour, being naturally a wild roſe, and entertained for variety.

The ſcarlet roſe of Auſtria, in all parts like the laſt, the chiefeſt difference in the colour of the flowers; the inſide of the leaves of this of a fine

fine ſcarlet, and the outſide of a pale brimſtone colour; for which reaſon worthy eſteem.

The double yellow roſe, ſmaller ſhoots and leaves, of a paler yellowiſh green than the ſingle kind, the flowers very thick and double, the beſt kind, like that of the damaſk roſe, of a pale yellow; another that comes with a multitude of ſmall pale yellow leaves, often with a great thrum in the middle, neither of any conſiderable ſcent; the firſt coming well and ſmooth, of chiefeſt value, the laſt of little worth, coming broken and ragged; the beſt, its glory conſiſts in its form and colour; we have theſe mentioned, and know of no other yellow roſes.

The common white roſe.

The bluſh roſe, only differs from the laſt, in opening at firſt, with a fine pleaſant bluſh colour, which afterwards grows whiter.

The double muſk roſe, riſes high with many green branches, and dark green ſhining leaves, armed with great ſharp thorns; the flowers, many together in a tuft, come forth on long foot-ſtalks at the ends of the branches, of a whitiſh or cream colour, not very double, the firſt row of leaves being much bigger than the reſt, which are ſmall, and ſtand looſe. There is another of this kind that bears ſingle flowers, therefore of leſs eſteem, both chiefly valued for their ſcent, ſmelling like muſk, whence they had their name; as alſo for their uſe in phyſic: they commonly flower in Auguſt, after the reſt of the roſes, but their uſual time September.

The other muſk roſe, ſome call it the damaſk muſk roſe, ſome the white cinnamon roſe, in leaves and branches like the other, but grows not

ſo high, larger leaves, whiter green colour, more double than the former, but not ſo ſweet; flowering before the other, in the end or preſently after other roſes.

The double dog roſe, in leaves and branches like the leſſer white roſe, or wild kind thereof; the flowers double, of a faint whitiſh bluſh colour, and weak ſcent, eſteemed only becauſe double.

The ever-green roſe, grows like the wild eglantine, the leaves fall not in the winter as other roſes, which occaſioned the name, but ſtay on till thruſt off at Spring by new ones; the flowers ſtand four or five together at the end of the branches, which are ſingle, but of five leaves, of a pure white colour, and ſomething reſembling the muſk roſe in ſcent.

The Spaniſh muſk roſe riſes as the laſt, with greater green branches, and bigger green leaves; the flowers ſingle, of five large white leaves, with an eye of bluſh in them, ſcented like the laſt.

The great apple roſe, hath a great ſtock, many reddiſh branches, with green ſharp thorn; the leaves like the common white roſe, the flowers ſmall and ſingle, ſtanding on prickly buttons, bearded like other roſes, which, after the flower falls, grow great, red, and of the faſhion of a pear, which are the only ornament of this kingdom.

The double eglantine, differs only from the wild one, in that the flowers are double, of two, ſometimes three rows of leaves, of a pretty reddiſh colour, leaves and flowers ſcented like the wild and ſingle kind. All theſe roſes bring forth

forth their fair flowers in June, and continue flowering all that month, and moſt of July, except thoſe only expreſſed in their deſcription.

Roſes are increaſed by inoculating the buds of them in other ſtocks, or by laying down the branches in the earth; beſt ſtocks to inoculate upon, which muſt be done about Midſummer, are the damaſk, white, Frankfort, the wild eglantine.

All ſtocks of budded roſes muſt be kept from ſuckers, and the buds inoculated as near the ground as may be, that after one years growth, the budded lance may be laid in the earth to root; firſt prick about a joint that will lie in the earth, many holes with an awl, and then cover it with good mould; this done in the Spring, and ſo pegged down that it riſe not again, if watered now and then in dry ſeaſons, by Autumn, will be ſo rooted as to be removed, and cut from its other part behind the roots, and becomes a natural tree, one whereof is worth two others that are only budded or grafted, for that every ſucker that comes from them will be of the ſame kind.

But ſince all roſes are apt to yield ſuckers, therefore the ſureſt way to encreaſe any, is gently to bend down part of the tree, or the whole in the Spring, as before expreſſed, and lay all the branches as before directed in the ground, and apply to them old and well rotted dung, about the places where they are laid, it will make them root the ſooner, and you by Autumn have as many rooted trees of the ſame kind as branches laid in the earth, without prejudice to the old one, which when the new ones are cut off, may

be eaſily brought to its place again, and the next year bear as plentifully as ever; nor does this hinder the bearing of flowers, for the branches laid will be as plentifully ſtored as if the tree was erect and not laid, ſo that they loſe neither the profit nor pleaſure of that year, and trees bearing roſes.

The double yellow roſe bears not ſo well when thus natural as others, nor in the ſun as other roſes, but muſt be placed in the ſhade, and for its better bearing and faireſt flowers, firſt in the ſtock of a Franckfort roſe put in the bud of a ſingle yellow roſe, near the ground, which will quickly ſhoot to a good length; about a foot higher in that ſprout, put into it a bud of a double yellow roſe, the beſt kind, which growing, keep ſuckers from the root (as in all other roſes inoculated) and rub off all buds, but of that kind deſired, when big enough to bear; the preceding winter prune it very near, cutting off all the ſmall ſhoots, and only leave the bigger, cutting off the tops of them alſo as far as they are ſmall; in the ſpring, when it buds for leaves, rub off the ſmalleſt of them, and when it buds for flowers, if too many, let the ſmalleſt be wiped off, leaving ſo many of the faireſt as you think the ſtrength of the tree may bring to perfection, which ſhould be a ſtandard then up to a wall, and rather ſhaded than in too much heat of the ſun; and in dry weather ſometimes watered; by which means you may expect fair and beautiful flowers, ſuch that will recompence your pains in their propagation.

For the making roſes come earlier than ordinary, as ſome adviſe, by placing them in a declining houſe againſt the ſun, and water enriched with

with hotteſt dung diſſolved therein, or ſhavings of horn, or lime ſteeped in it, or watering with warm water, to accelerate their blowing earlier than they naturally do; I think it not worth the while, becauſe other beautiful flowers would be in being, and diminiſh ſomewhat of their glory, which is the more, blowing in a ſeaſon when none others to vie with them; and if ſuch means as before expreſſed uſed, I have reaſon to ſuſpect the killing of trees thereby, a deſerved loſs for following irrational and unexperimented impoſitions.

But for retarding the blowing of roſes, that is more acceptable, eſpecially when no more pains than ſheering off the buds when they new put forth, and then when others are quitting their lively ornaments, they will be putting on theirs; and I ſuppoſe, a ſecond ſheering them off, may cauſe them to be as much more later, and ſo have roſes when no other flowers in being; but then be ſure to ſerve the whole tree ſo, for if you ſheer but one part of it, the part unſheered will ſpend that ſtrength and ſap that you expected ſhould put forth new buds in the places of thoſe cut off, and ſo fruſtrate your deſign.

As ſoon as your roſes have done blowing, cut them with your ſhears pretty cloſe to the old wood; and near the ſpring each branch ought to be cut again with a pruning knife, cloſe to a leaf, bud and all dead parts taken away, or any that is ſuperfluous, to bring your tree in handſome form; they are all hardy, and endure the ſevereſt winters well enough; they may be diſpoſed up and down your garden in buſhes, or to the walks among your fruit, or ſet in rows and hedges,

hedges, intermixing the ſeveral colours ſo, as to have no two of like colours together; the well-placing them much advances their proſpect to the eye, and commends the diſpoſer of them.

Let none of your roſe-trees grow high, which, is diſgraceful, rather lower than above yard and half, except your muſk-roſes, which bear not well except againſt a wall, pale, or houſe ſide and ſuffered to grow to their full height, which uſually is eight or nine foot high.

Theſe dew-empearled, muſky, fragrant perfuming flowers, deſerve the moſt principal place among all others whatſoever, being eſteemed for their beauty, vertues, and odoriferous ſcents.

JUNE.

In this month the lilies are in their full flower, before the martagons, and firſt to be mentioned.

The red lily; the flower ſo vulgar, every countrywoman can form an idea of it in a ſtranger's head, by their ruſtick deſcriptions, and ſeveral other ſorts thereof which are here regardleſs. There are three ſorts that are mentionable; the red, yellow, and white; as,

The fiery red bulby lily, bearing on a high ſtalk many fair flowers, containing ſix broad thick leaves, of a fiery red at the tops, declining towards the bottom to an orange-colour, with ſmall black ſpecks.

The double red lily, 'beareth many orange-coloured ſingle flowers on a ſtalk, with ſmall brown ſpecks on the inſides, ſometimes but one fair double flower, as if all the reſt were there concatenated.

The

The yellow lily, of all the kinds moſt eſteemable, like the other, but taller and bigger, many flowers on a ſtalk, of a fine gold colour.

The common white, like the common red, needs no farther noticing.

The white lily of Conſtantinople, is ſmaller in all its parts than the common white, but bears more flowers, twenty or thirty on a ſtalk; ſometimes the ſtalk comes flat and broad, with one hundred or more flowers on it.

The double white lily, in all things like the common kind, the flowers excepted, which are five or ſix on a ſtalk, each conſtantly double, the leaves long, green before they turn white and open, ſeldom opening at all but in a fair ſeaſon; more a rarity for the double flowers, than beautiful.

The Perſian lily rooted like the crown imperial, but longer, ſmaller, and whiter, from whence ſpringeth up a round whitiſh green ſtalk, beſet with many long whitiſh green leaves from the bottom to the middle thereof, from whence to the top with many ſmall flowers hanging their heads, containing ſix leaves a piece, of a dead or over-worn purple-colour, with a pointel and chives in the middle, tipt with yellow pendents; but this flower is in May, a flower of ſmall beauty, and only entertained for variety, its heavy colour ſetting off others that are more briſk.

Next come the martagons, a rambling flower only fit for flower-pots, or chimneys, and to be planted in by borders or under hedges, as

The martagon imperial, ſcaly root, of a pale yellow ſtalk above a yard high, browniſh colour, at ſome diſtance, beſet with ſingle rounds of broad

broad green leaves, and naked betwixt; at the top of the ſtalk come forth, in an old plant, ſometimes one hundred flowers, each on a ſeveral foot-ſtalk, hanging down their heads, and turning the leaves back again, which are thick and fleſhy, of a pale purple colour, with brown ſpots on the inſide, a ſtile in the middle, with ſix yellow chives tipt with vermilion pendents.

The white martagon, differs from the laſt in a greener ſtalk, fewer flowers, and white flower.

The white martagon ſpotted, differs from the former in the ſtalk, being brown; flowers inclining to bluſh colour, with many red ſpots on the inſide.

The ſpotted martagon of Canada; this bears four or five flowers on long ſtalks in form like a red lily, having the head of a fair yellow, with many black ſpots on the inſide chived and pointelled like the reſt, the root ſmaller, and ſtalk ower.

The martagon of Conſtantinople, yellowiſh ſcaly root, browniſh ſtalk, large round pointed green leaves, confuſedly placed thereon; on the top whereof come forth four or five more, or fewer flowers; on long foot-ſtalks, hanging their head, the leaves turning back again, of a fair orange-colour, with a pointel and ſix chives tipt with yellow pendents; this is very common; but thoſe that follow are not. As

The red ſpotted martagon of Conſtantinople, like the laſt, but larger flowers, more on a head, of a deeper orange-colour, thick ſpeckled on the inſide, with ſmall black ſpots.

The

The martagon of Hungary, larger leaves than the laſt, thinner ſet, flowers bigger, of a bright pale orange-colour, the beſt and rareſt of all the martagons.

The virginian martagon, pale yellow ſcaly root, the ſtalk riſes yard-high, beſet with ſharp-pointed whitiſh green leaves, in rundles, the head bearing three or four, or more, ſomewhat large flowers turning back, of a gold yellow colour, with many brown ſpots about the bottom of the flowers, the points or ends of the leaves that turn up, of a red or ſcarlet colour without ſpots: a very tender plant and muſt be defended from winter's froſts.

The martagon of Pompony, yellowiſh brown ſcaly root, ſtalk yard high, ſet promiſcuouſly, with many ſmall long green leaves, almoſt to the top, where ſtand many flowers, according to the age of the plant: ſome ſtanding long unremoved, have born a hundred-flowers; of a yellowiſh orange colour, with ſmall black ſpecks on the inſide, faſhioned like the red martagon of Conſtantinople, but ſmaller.

There is alſo the yellow martagon, without ſpots, and the yellow ſpotted martagon, but of no great eſteem, and only for variety admitted, as ſome of the others are; the choiceſt is that of Canada and Virginia, and muſt be planted in the richeſt and hotteſt earth you can get in boxes or pots, to be ſo houſed as to be kept from freezing in the winter.

The lilies and moſt of the martagons flower in June, but the martagon of Pompony firſt, in the end of May; that of Conſtantinople, about the

the beginning of July; the virginian laſt, in Auguſt.

All, except what before mentioned, very hardy plants, increaſe but too faſt by the roots, which hold their fibres, and therefore like not often removing, but when occaſion for it, the beſt time is when their ſtalks dried down, for then the roots, have feweſt fibres; the roots ought to be ſet five inches deep in the earth, that ſhould be every year uncovered to the bottoms, that without ſtirring the fibres of the old roots, the young ones may be parted from them, and they only remain with new rich earth put to them and covered, which will much advantage the fairneſs and number of their flowers; your young roots diſpoſed in ſome other place convenient, (conſidering the height they grow to, and great increaſing) not keeping them out of the ground.

The Moly in this ſeaſon is in flower, from the beginning to the end of the month chiefly.

The great Moly of Homer, that riſeth up with two or three great thick long hollow leaves, of whitiſh green colour, like the tulip-leaf, from amongſt which the ſtalk riſes above a yard high, naked, round and ſmooth, bearing on the top a great umbel or tuft, of ſmall ſtar-like purpliſh flowers, upon equal footed ſtalks, which continue long before the decay, the root big and white, and of the ſmell of garlick.

The Indian moly hath ſhorter, though broader leaves than the former, the ſtalk not ſo high as its leaves, without any flowers, bearing a cluſter of reddiſh ſcaly bulbs, each as big as an acorn, ſtanding on foot-ſtalks, which ſet, will bring plants of the ſame kind, great white root covered with

with a dark-coloured coat, little encreaſing under ground.

The moly of Hungary, of two ſorts, the firſt hath three or four long and broad green leaves, carried up with the ſtalk, a foot high, one above another, beſet at the top with ſome reddiſh bulbs, with long foot-ſtalks, with flowers of a pale purple, faſhioned like Homer's moly, the root ſmall and apt to increaſe; the ſecond like the firſt, but the green leaves ſmaller, the ſtalk bearing a greater cluſter of dark green bulbs, flowers alike in faſhion, colour, and in a manner of growing, the root wearing a dark purple coat.

Serpents moly, like the former, but more beautiful, the bulbs on the head of a lower ſtalk, are redder, the ſmall green leaves twine and crawl like a ſerpent, therefore ſo named, the root ſmall and round, increaſing into many ſmaller ones, no bigger than peaſe.

The yellow moly, when it flowers, hath two long and broad leaves, otherwiſe but one, near the bigneſs of a tulip, between which cometh up a ſlender ſtalk, bearing at the top a tuft of yellow ſtar-like flowers, greeniſh on the back, with yellow threads in the middle, whitiſh root, apt to increaſe, ſmelling ſtrong, as the flowers and leaves do of garlick.

The Spaniſh purple moly, hath two long broad leaves, betwixt which riſes the ſtalk two foot high, bearing at the top many ſtar-like flowers, of a decayed purple colour, with threads of the ſame, tipped with yellow, yielding, near the ground, bulbs by which they are increaſed, having no ſcent of garlick in any part.

The ſilver-cupped Spaniſh moly, with two or three long ruſh-like leaves, paſſing away when the ſtalk is at its height, which is a yard or more, bearing a great head of flowers, which at length ſpread much open, and grow long on foot-ſtalks, of a ſilver colour, with lines on both ſides the leaves, faſhioned ſmall and hollow, like a cup, white and clear root, apt to increaſe, without any ill ſcent in any part.

The ſweet moly of Montpelier, hath four or five ſmall leaves no bigger than bent-ſtalks, foot high, bearing many ſtar-like ſweet flowers, which, if the ſeaſon be hot, ſmell like muſk; ſmall root and tender, requiring defence from winter froſts; this laſt flowers not till September.

They all loſe their fibres, and may be taken up when the ſtalk is dried down, thriving well in any ſoil, great increaſers, ſtanding long unremoved; they will laſt long in flower-pots, if the water be renewed, and are preſerved more for variety than for their ſmell or beauty's ſake.

The aſphodel alſo bears ſtar-like flowers, as the great white branched, the white unbranched, the bluſh-coloured, the great white ſtriped, the little hollow white aſphodil, and the ſmall yellow, flowers of ſmall worth, therefore only named; as another kind, called the Lily Aſphodel, having ſedgy leaves and roots, many of which are not the leaſt valuable, except the lily aſphodil, with a white flower, and the bluſh lily aſphodil, which may be entertained: as alſo,

Spider-wort: the Savoy and Italian are only fit for your choice, which flower about the beginning of June, and are hardy plants, live and thrive in any ſoil, but beſt in that which is moiſt;

as the lily aſphodil, their time of tranſplanting in Auguſt, parting the roots, and preſently ſetting them again.

Corn-flag, fit for by or out-borders becauſe of their rambling, with broad, long, ſtiff, green leaves, full of ribs coming out by the ſide of the other, and joined at the bottom; the ſtalk riſing from among them, bearing many flowers one above another, ſtanding all one way like the fox-gloves: as,

The corn flag of Conſtantinople, with flowers of a deep red, with two white ſpots within the mouth of every flower, round and flat root netted over; gives many off-ſets, if long unremoved.

The corn flag, with a bright red flower.

The corn flag, with a white flower. There are ſeveral others; but one that's fit to be retained amongſt the before-mentioned, becauſe of its colour, and that is the French aſh-coloured corn flag. Theſe ſeveral coloured ones ſet thick, and, intermixed when they blow, make a pretty ſhow, which is the beginning of July, and loſe their fibres as ſoon as the ſtalks dry, and may then be taken up and kept out of the ground, freed from their many off-ſets, and in September ſet again. They proſper in any place, increaſe too much.

Champions, the beſt whereof, the double red roſe-champion, like the ſingle kind, ſo well known, needs no deſcription, only the flowers of this thick and double, of the ſame delicate velvet red colour, which is in the common ſingle kind.

The double white roſe-champion, like the laſt, but that the flowers are more thick and double, and rarer than the red.

The ſingle nonſuch, flower of Conſtantinople, or as more commonly known by the name of the Flower of Briſtol, bearing a great head of many ſingle ſcarlet flowers: Another differing in the colour of the flowers, which is at firſt of a reddiſh bluſh-colour, growing paler by degrees, ſo that in one head there will be ſeveral ſhades of bluſhes: Another with flowers ſnow white. But the moſt valuable, is

The double rich ſcarlet nonſuch, or flower of Briſtol, a luſty, ſtrong, great, double-headed flower, of the richeſt ſcarlet imaginable.

The champions, flower the end of June, and continues till September, the ſeveral nonſuches the latter end of the ſame month alſo.

The champions muſt be planted off ſlips taken from the old roots in the end of Auguſt, that they may root before the Winter; for if ſet at Spring, they run up to flower and die at Winter, as the old plants are apt to do; therefore ſet ſlips every year, leaſt you loſe the kind.

The nonſuch are more hardy, and proſper worſt in a ſoil over hot or too rank, they continue long, and are increaſed by taking young plants from the old roots. Do this in the end of March, when they come up with many heads; each then divided with ſome ſhare of the root, will grow, and ſoon come to bear flowers. No doubt but the ſeeds of the ſingle kinds, ſowed as auricula ſeeds, being as ſmall, may produce new varieties.

In this month appears,

Dames Violet, or Queen's Gilliflower, by country women called Cloſe Sciences; two ſorts of them common in their gardens, both ſingle,

one

one pale bluſh, the other white; flower but of four leaves. But the nobler ſorts are

The double white queen's gilliflower, like the ſingle kinds, but that in this there are many flowers on a branch, and on ſtalks many branches ſtanding thick together in a long ſpike, each flower thick and double, of a pure white colour and ſweet ſcent, chiefly in the evening; therefore called Heſperis.

The double purpliſh queen's gilliflower differs only from the laſt in the colours of the flowers, which are of a fine, pleaſant light, reddiſh purple colour; more rare than the double white.

The double ſtriped queen's gilliflower, like the laſt, but that the flowers are finely ſtriped with white, and moſt eſteemed. There is one that beareth ſingle flowers thus ſtriped, reſpected for its bearing ſeed, which ſowed, produce varieties.

They flower the beginning of June, and blow till the end of July, eaſily raiſed from any ſlip or branch; which ſet in the ground at Spring, ſhaded and watered, will grow: but neglect not to nip off the buds (of your under ſet plants) as ſoon as they appear for flowers, otherwiſe they will blow, and aſſuredly die.

Sweet Williams. Of theſe Sweet Johns, are ſeveral ſorts; their form too well known to be here deſcribed: And of each, only the double Sweet Johns, and the velvet Sweet Williams, worthy eſteem. Every ſlip of them ſet in the Spring, will grow, they flower in June; and if you keep their ſeeds and ſow them, other varieties may be gained; but let it be done in April: They flower not till the ſecond year.

Venus's Looking-glaſs, a pretty ſeedling; the branches low and tender, divided into many parts, commonly lying on the ground; little leaves ſlightly nicked on the edges; ſmall flowers of a bright purple colour tending to blueneſs, with wide mouths, having a white chive in the middle that adds much to its beauty; the roots very ſlender, and periſh when they have perfected their ſmall ſeeds; which ſow in April: Afterwards they will ſow themſelves, and yearly pay you tribute for your firſt pains in ſowing them.

The red ſatten flower, called the French honey-ſuckle, hath many ſtalks, ſet with winged green leaves; at the joints come out ſmaller ſtalks, ſet with many flowers of a ſhining red colour, in ſome white, which is the rarer. After the flowers paſt, the ſeeds are contained in flat round huſks, three or four ſtanding one above another. The ſecond year after their ſowing, they flower this and the next month, and die the Winter following. In the beginning of April ſow their ſeeds.

Double poppies, need no deſcription, they are ſo common, ſome red, purple, ſcarlet, lead colour, white, bluſh, &c. Another, each leaf of the flower is half ſcarlet and half white: Another, ſtriped with the ſame colours: But the chiefeſt, and of moſt eſteem, is that of a younger date, of a fine gold yellow, and double, flowering in June, yield much ſeed, and either ſowed or falling of themſelves, will come up and proſper in any place.

The latter end of this month flowers alſo the fennel-flower, the Spaniſh ſingle of a black blue, and

and a double of the ſame colour; but of like worth either.

Baſtard-dittany with a reddiſh flower, grows about two foot high, with divers woody browniſh ſtalks, the lower part ſet with many winged-leaves like thoſe of a young aſh, ſeven, nine, or eleven together, ſomewhat large and long, purled about the edges, of a ſad green colour, and ſtrong reſinous ſcent, on the upper part of the ſtalks in this month blow many flowers, growing in a ſpike at diſtances one above another, each containing five long leaves, four whereof ſtand on the two ſides bending upwards, the fifth hanging down, turning the end up again, of a pale red colour, ſtriped through every leaf with a deeper red, a taſſel in the middle of five or ſix long purpliſh threads that bow down with the lower leaf, and turn up the ends again with a little freeze at the end of each; when theſe are gone, ſucceed hard and clammy huſks pointed at the ends, wherein is contained round ſhining black ſeeds, the root white, large, and ſpreading under ground; the whole plant of a ſtrong reſinous ſcent, more delightful to the eye than for ſmell.

Baſtard-dittany with a red flower, differs from the other, in that it is bigger in all its parts, leaves dark-green, longer ſpike of flowers, and deeper red; another raiſed from the ſeeds of this, thicker of flowers and of a deep bloody red colour.

Baſtard-dittany with a white flower; its ſtalk and leaves of a freſher green, the flowers white, and not ſo big as the other.

There

There is two other ſorts, the one aſh-colour, the other raiſed from the ſeeds of this a black blue colour, ſtriped with a deeper, leſs in all its parts than any of the other; all of them continue in flower from this month till the end of July; the ſeed ready to gather the end of Auguſt; which will be all loſt, without care taken to prevent it by the ſpring of the pods. It is a hardy plant, endures long without removing, yields many new ones, which ought to be taken from the old root the beginning of March; they are raiſed with varieties, by their ſeeds ſowed in rich earth as ſoon as they are ripe, eſpecially of the deep red, white, and aſh-colour.

The male ciſtus, a ſmall ſhrubby plant about yard high, with many brittle, ſlender, woody branches, covered with a whitiſh bark, on which many long whitiſh green leaves, hardiſh in handling, two at every joint, with flowers in this month coming forth at the end of the branches, three or four together upon ſlender foot-ſtalks, each of five ſmall round leaves like a ſmall ſingle roſe, of a fine reddiſh purple, with many yellow threads in the middle, that ſoon fall away, and are ſucceeded by round hard hairy heads, containing ſmall brown ſeeds.

The gum ciſtus riſes higher, ſpreads more than the former, with many blackiſh woody branches, ſet with long, narrow, dark, green leaves, whiter on the back-ſides, two at each point, the whole dewed with a clammy ſweet moiſture, but more in hotter countries than in ours (which artificially taken off, is the black ſweet gum called *ladanum*;) at the top of the branches ſtand ſingle white flowers larger than thoſe of the former, like

like ſingle roſes with five leaves, having at the bottom a dark purple ſpot, broad below, and pointed upwards, with yellow threads in the middle; which paſt, cornered heads ſucceed, containing like the former, ſmall browniſh ſeeds. Theſe plants continue flowering from May to September; are raiſed from ſeeds: the plants endure not cold, but muſt be houſed in winter.

The Indian fig conſiſts of leaves ſpringing one out of another, from one leaf put half into the earth, which takes root and puts out others; theſe leaves are a finger thick, flat, and round pointed, of a pale green colour, which ſhews at firſt brown prickles on the upper ſide; at the tops of the leaves in this month break out the flowers, ſet with two rows of pale yellow leaves, with a yellow thrum tipt with red in the middle; after the flower's paſt, the head they ſtood on grows bigger in form of a fig, but never comes with us to perfeſhion. This is planted in pots, and houſed in winter, or elſe the froſts will rot and deſtroy it. There is alſo,

The Indian flowering reed, with fair large green leaves, coming from the joints of the ſtalks, which is above yard high, bearing at the top, one above another, divers flowers, like in ſhape to the corn-flag, of a bright crimſon colour ſucceeded, by three ſquare-heads, containing ſeeds, which are round and black, about a peas bigneſs; it hath a white tuberous root, whereby it is aptly increaſed.

There is another of this kind, with flowers yellow, with reddiſh ſpots.

Theſe plants muſt be ſet in large boxes in good earth, often watered, and houſed in Winter, for one night's froſt deſtroys them.

The white hellebore comes up with a great round head, of a whitiſh green colour, opening into many beautiful large green leaves, eminently plaited throughout, and compaſſing each other at the bottom; out of them the ſtalk riſeth a yard high, with ſmall leaves to the middle thereof, whence divided into many branches, bearing a multitude of ſmall ſtar-like, yellowiſh, green coloured flowers; the roots thick and big at the head, with divers great white ſtrings running deep into the ground.

The white hellebore with a dark red flower, differs from the laſt, in that it comes up a month before the other, larger leaves, ſmaller and finer plaited, flowers leſs, of a dark red, and is a fine plant; the roots of both theſe and the black that flowers at Chriſtmas, are hardy, abide long unremoved, therefore at firſt ought to be ſet in good ground. There is the ladies ſlipper, ſmall, white, and purple hellebore, but only the two, white and the black worth our collecting.

The cardinal's flower hath many leaves, like Canterbury-bells, but leſſer, of a yellowiſh green colour, from whence riſes tall hollow ſtalks, ſet with leaves ſmaller by degrees to the top, from the boſoms whereof come forth the flowers, made of five long narrow leaves, three of them ſtanding cloſe together, hanging downright, the other two are turned up, with an umbone betwixt them, of a paler colour than the leaves, which are of an excellent rich crimſon colour; the root is compacted of very many white ſtrings,

and

and well looked to, abides many years. There is another with blue flowers lately come from Virginia.

This muſt be planted in a pot in good rich light earth, and when Winter begins to grow ſharp, ſet the pot in the ground under a ſouth-wall, three inches deeper than the top, and cloath it about on the top with dry moſs, covered with a glaſs, which take off in warm days and gentle ſhowers, to refreſh it; which muſt be obſerved in April: at which time you may take out the pots and expoſe them ſafely.

In the MONTH *of* JUNE.

African and French marigolds, convolvulus, amaranthus, Venus looking-glaſs, and navel-wort, candy tufts, lark-ſpur, annual ſtock, ſtock gilliflower, double ſcarlet lychnis, roſe campion, campanulas, ſweet williams, fox-gloves, pinks, ſea pinks, mulleins, moth-mulleins, periwinkle, cyanus, lily, martagons, monk's-hood, ſun-flower, holy-hocks, naſturtium indicum, gentian, ſcarlet beans, Virginian ſpiderwort, ſweet ſultan, poppies, horned poppies, carnations, valerians, double feverfew, orchis, lupines, China pinks, female balſams, virgin's bower, ſea ragwort, antirrhinum, everlaſting, ſweet-ſcented, and tangier peas, willow-wort, veronicas, blattarias, xeranthemums, looſeſtrife, chryſanthemums, ſcabious, hieraciums, French honey-ſuckles, valerians, ox-eye oriental, helianthemums, and ſeveral other annuals.

JULY

JULY.

JULY flowers, ſo called from the month they blow in, and are indeed the Summer's glory, as Tulips are the pride of Spring, deſerving the Floriſt's care in their propagation and preſervation, eſpecially the nobler ſorts, which are called the Dutch-July flowers, or more vulgarly Carnations, raiſed from ſeeds in the Netherlands, and other parts adjoining to the ſea, and thence conveyed to us. Our inland endeavours to raiſe them, ſeldom anſwer our trouble, none or very few raiſing good ones, that have not the neighbourhood of the ſea, which annually produce new mixtures, though ſeldom new colours; and though their dye's not many, as red, purple, ſcarlet, tawny, and white, and of thoſe deeper or paler, yet ſo recompenſing that defect in their delicate variegations, various mixtures and pleaſing ſcents, as to vie with any ſpecies whatſoever, conſidering the uſefulneſs of ſome of them as the beſt cordials: the ſingle colours are flowers little eſteemed, in compariſon with thoſe ſtriped, flaked, or powdered upon white or bluſh, with darker or lighter red, crimſon or carnation, ſadder or brighter, purple; deeper or paler ſcarlet; ſo that the chief July flowers may be brought under theſe four ſorts: red and white, crimſon and white, purple and white, and ſcarlet and white; ſome whereof ſhall be named, that thoſe unacquainted may the better know how to collect them, being ſuch ſorts as a Floriſt ought not to want, *viz.*

Red

Red and White.

Crown of Bohemia.

Emperor, the largeſt flower in being, and well marked with broad flakes.

King Charles the Second.

Queen Katherine.

Red and Bluſh.

William the Conqueror, a ſullen flower.

Crimſon and White.

Empreſs, the largeſt but

Counteſs, the rounder and neater flower.

Teague's Delight.

Phiſbe.

Purple and White.

King Solomon, a neat flower, finely marked with ſnow-white.

Purple Imperial.

Muſidorus.

Prince William.

Oilinans.

Glory of Worceſter, little purple and white.

Fair Helena, only edged with purple.

Scarlet and White.

Mayor of London, the beſt.

The Giant.

Romulus.

Florida.

Flamboſa.

Fair Roſanna.

Paramour.

Deep Clove colour and Black.

Pluto, ſtriped with black through each leaf.

Scarlets.

The Golden Fleece.

Golden Grove.

Prince of Orange.
Princeſs of Orange.

Bluſh and White.

Mayor of York.

Bluſh.

Aurora, a very briſk colour.
Morning-Star.

Purple.

The Wiggon, a ſelf-colour.

Cloves.

Giant-Clove.
Aſtragon.
Birtha.

Another, intermixt with purpliſh leaves and ſtripes.

I have heard but of two kinds that are of three colours; the one is

Bedford-Tawny, Tawny, Scarlet, and White.

Theſe are the beſt of each ſort now; they are flowering from the middle (ſometimes beginning) of July, till the ſame time in Auguſt.

A chief thing to be conſidered, for their producing fair and gallant flowers, and many layers, is the ſoil wherein they ought to be planted, which muſt be neither too ſtiff, nor over-light; the beſt courſe is to provide a quantity of good freſh earth, that which the mole caſts out of good ground, that is not ſtiff nor over ſandy, that hath lain long untilled, or taken four or five inches deep from under the ſwarth; but prefer the mole-hills beſt, that have not long been caſt up, and mix the ſame with a third part of ox, cow, or ſheep-dung, that hath been long made, intermingling a little lime; leave your heap high and round, that it take not too much wet; let it lie by ſo long till well digeſted, which will be

the

the ſooner effected, if often turned over and well ſtirred together; and be ſure this earth be well mellowed before you put it in pots or beds for planting your layers in, and your ſuccours in flowers will be the more proſperous, taking off your layers either in September, or in March, which is always accounted beſt; from your layers cut off all dead leaves, and the tops of all that are too long, and then rake them up, with earth about the roots, and ſet them in your pots, filled with the before-mentioned prepared earth, which ſet in the ſhade, and gently watered, will grow well, and then they may be removed into the morning ſun, which is the only ſun theſe flowers willingly admit of; never over-glut any with water, and moiſten them not with any out of well or pump, till it hath ſtood two days, at leaſt, in ſome veſſel ſunning, for raw water too much chills, and rather backs tender plants, than advances their growth and flouriſhing, nay, often deſtroys many. In winter, till April, water in the morning, otherwiſe your moiſtened earth about tender roots, may ſo freeze, as to kill them; and after that time, the ſun growing more vigorous in heat, water in the evening, and your pots as ſoon as the ſun is off them; otherwiſe the ſun's heat exhales the moiſture before it can have time to give due refreſhment to the plants.

Another ſort of earth for July flowers is rotten tan, i. e. the relicks or rubbiſh of a tanner's pit, that by long lying, is converted to earth; this lain on a heap for three months to ſweeten, (for in its own nature 'tis too ſour for ſuch uſes) to one barrow-full of which, four of good rotten wood-pile earth, and the rubbiſh of old walls,

for want of which a little old decayed lime, a quarter of a peck at moſt, mixed well together, and let it lie a fortnight before you put it in your pots for your July flower layers to be tranſplanted in, is a ſecret few know.

When your flowers begin to ſpindle, nip off all but one or two at the moſt of the biggeſt at each root, leaving them only to bear flowers; and when they come to bud for flowering, nip off all thoſe two, but three or four that are beſt placed; by this means will your flowers be the fairer, and more layers gained, by which your kinds are continued and increaſed. Remember to be often tying up their ſpindles, as they grow in height, to ſmall rods, ſet by them on purpoſe for their ſupport, leſt by their bending down they break off, and you loſe the pleaſure of their flowers.

From the middle of June, till the ſame time in July, is the prime time of laying July flowers; which is thus performed: Make choice of ſuch ſlips as are ſtrongeſt, having joints ſufficient for laying; prune off the ſide and end of the top leaves, cut the undermoſt part of the middlemoſt joint half through, from thence ſlit the ſtalk through the middle upwards to the next joint; open the earth underneath to receive it, then gently bend it down therein, with a ſmall hook-ſtick ſtuck in the earth to keep it down, keeping up the head of the ſlip, that the ſlit may be open, and ſo preſſed down and earthed up, which as ſoon as performed, muſt be ſure to be watered, and often reiterated, eſpecially if the ſeaſon be dry, it will make them root the ſooner, and ſhoot forth fibres ſufficient to be removed with

earth

earth about them the beginning of September following, into pots or beds of the afore-mentioned prepared earth, which muſt be ſhaded and gently watered; but take heed of too much moiſture, leſt it rot their young and tender fibres; therefore, for preventing great rains, ſhelter them under boards, ſupported by forks and ſticks laid on them, but not too near them, leſt on the other hand, they periſh for want of air, in a freedom of which they chiefly delight, many having been ſuffocated for want thereof, as too cloſe houſing in winter hath ſhewed the experience, and in tranſplanting your layers, ſet them not too deep, for that hath rotted and ſpoiled many.

Some July flowers in ſummer ſhoot up but with one ſtem or ſtalk, without any layer; if you ſuffer it to blow, the root dies; therefore if you have no more of that kind, ſuffer it not to flower, but timely cut off the ſpindle that it may ſprout anew, which preſerves the root.

When any July flowers in your pots die, empty it of its old earth, and put in new before you plant another July flower in it, otherwiſe the proper nouriſhment being drawn out, and ſpent by the firſt flower, will viſibly appear in the ill-thriving of this ſecond.

When your roots produce too many layers, if in good flowers, covet not above three or four, for they draw ſo much nouriſhment from the root, as not enough to aſcend to the flower, ſo hindering both fairneſs and bigneſs; but in May or June (not too far in the laſt month) ſeek out from the ſtems ſuch ſhoots only, as are reaſonably ſtrong, that run not up to ſpindle; cut theſe off cloſe to the ſtem, and throw them in a pail of

water for twenty-four hours, then in a bed of rich and fine mould, that hath been ſifted through a wire riddle, cutting off your ſlip cloſe at a joint, trimming away the lower leaves cloſe to the ſtalk, and cut off the uppermoſt even at the top; make a hole in the earth with a little ſtick, and put your ſlip therein ſo deep, that the upper leaf may be wholly above ground; then cloſe the ground to the ſtem of the plants; and laſtly, water them, remembering to do it often, unleſs rain ſaves you that labour, and let this bed be as much as may be in the ſhade.

As your July flowers blow, if you obſerve any to break the pod, with a penknife or lancet open it as much at each diviſion thereof, then bind it about with a ſmall ſlang, or narrow liſt of the thin ſlim of a gold-beater's old mould, which moiſtened with your tongue, will ſtick together, keep your flower round, and ſcarcely to be perceived: If any come all of one colour, the layers from that ſtem will continue ſo, and be of a new kind.

Keep your firſt flowers for ſeeds, letting their pods ſtand as long as you may for danger of froſts, kept as much as may be from wet; then cut the ſtems off with the pod on them, and dry them ſo as not to loſe the ſeeds. The dryneſs of the cods, and blackneſs of the ſeed, argues their ripeneſs.

The bottom of every cod or pod brings the beſt ſeeds, and the largeſt flowers. The ſeeds producing moſt varieties are the ſtriped tawnies. The moſt variety of double flowers are raiſed from the ſeeds of double flowers, though many times the ſeeds of ſingle ones will produce dou-

ble,

ble. The beſt time to ſow them, is the beginning of April, or full moon, near that time before or after, on indifferent good ground, mixed with the aſhes of too old rotted and ſuperfluous ſlips and ſtems of July flowers burnt, in a place ſo ſhaded, as to have only the morning and evening ſun; ſow them not too thick, and ſift the ſame compound over them a quarter of an inch thick; when the plant is grown to a conſiderable ſtrength, which will be in Auguſt or September following, remove them into beds of a very good ſoil, about the full moon, where they muſt ſtand till they flower; theſe ſeedings come up ſometimes with three, ſometimes with four leaves, though the moſt have but two, and by ſome obſerved, that thoſe with but two leaves prove ſingle, thoſe with more prove double flowers; if you mark ſuch, you will the year after their ſowing find its variety by their flowers, the beſt of which ſet in pots, that they may be ſo placed each ſeaſon, as to have the morning ſun only; not up againſt a South wall, for they love not intemperate heat.

Red Virgin's-bower hath many limber, weak, woody branches, covered with a thin brown outer bark, and green underneath, winding about any thing it can take hold of; the leaves ſtand at the joints, conſiſting of three parts, ſome notched on one ſide, ſome on both; the flowers the latter end of this month begin to appear from the joints on long foot-ſtalks, made of four leaves, ſtanding like a croſs of ſullen dark red, the roots a bundle of brown ſtrong ſtrings, faſtened to a head, running deep in the ground.

Purple

Purple Virgin's-bower, of a ſad heavy bluiſh purple.

The double purple Virgin's-bower, like the former, but bigger and ſtronger, coloured alike in the flower, which is very thick and double; the outward leaves broad, as the others are, but the inward narrow, folded cloſe together, like a big button in the middle of the flower, which open ſo ſlowly, that the outward leaves fall off before the others ſpread themſelves, and continue flowering the next month; theſe muſt be ſupported againſt a wall: the young and ſmall branches that are apt to die in Winter, prune off in March; the nearer cut, the fairer the flowers.

The Indian Jucca, hath a large tuberous root and fibres, thence ſprings a great round tuft of hard, long, hollow green leaves, with points as ſharp as thorns, always remaining, but ſome of the outward ones, which are ſupplied by thoſe that ſpring in the middle: from an old plant well kept ſometimes ſprings a ſtrong round ſtalk, divided into ſeveral branches, which bear divers flowers, ſomething like Fritillaria's, but narrower at the bottom, containing ſix leaves, the three outward veined on the backs, from the bottom to the middle, with a reddiſh bluſh upon white, coming forth in this month, and ſoon fall away without ſeeding with us. This plant muſt be ſet in a large ſquare box, wide and deep, filled with good rich earth, houſed in winter, and defended in froſts.

Virginian Silk, riſes with one or more round ſtalks, near four foot high, at ſeveral joints ſet with two long, broad veined, round pointed green

green leaves, on the top of the ſtalk, out of a ſkinny-hoſe, a great tuft of flowers comes forth, thirty or forty hanging down on long foot-ſtalks, each conſiſting of five ſmall hollow leaves, of a purpliſh colour; which paſt, come long crooked cods ſtanding upwards, containing flat brown ſeeds, wrapped within a great deal of fine ſoft whitiſh brown ſilk, the root big and white, running far under-ground, and ſpringing up in many places; it flowers in July, bringeth ſeeds and ſilks in Auguſt; it hath been raiſed from ſeeds brought from Virginia; the ſtalks die to the ground every winter, but ſpring again at Spring; if the place where it ſtands be covered with horſe-dung in Winter to defend it from froſts.

White Jaſmine: from the bigger boughs that come from the root, proceed divers green flexible branches, ſet with winged leaves of a dark green colour, ſtanding two together at the joints, made of many ſmall pointed leaves, ſet on each ſide of a middle rib, commonly three on a ſide, one bigger and more pointed at the end; at the tops of the young branches, divers flowers come forth together in a tuft, each on a long foot-ſtalk, which are ſmall, long, and hollow, opening into five white pointed leaves, of a ſtrong, ſweet ſcent, falling away here with us without ſeeding.

The Catalonian, or Spaniſh Jaſmine, like the laſt in growing, differs only in the flowers, which before open in a bluſh, after white with bluiſh edges, the branch and green leaves larger, but ſhorter, the whole not riſing half ſo high, the flowers ſweeter than the other.

The Double Spaniſh Jaſmine grows like the laſt, the flowers white, but bigger, and double, containing

containing two rows of leaves, with ſome ſmaller, coming forth in the middle of the flowers, which are as ſweet as the former.

The Yellow Jaſmine hath many long, ſlender branches, ſet at diſtances, with three ſmall dark green leaves together, the middle or end leaf being the biggeſt; at the joints where the leaves come forth, ſtand long ſtalks, bearing ſmall long hollow flowers, ending in five, ſometimes ſix yellow leaves: the flowers paſt, round, black ſhining berries ſucceed them; the roots are tough and white, creeping in the ground, coming up in divers places, much increaſing.

The Indian Scarlet Jaſmine, cometh up from a large ſpread root, with one, two, or more flexible branches, which muſt have ſomewhat to ſupport them, putting forth at every joint ſmall and ſhort tendrils, by which it faſtens to any woody ſubſtance; at the ſame place comes forth two winged leaves, large almoſt as Roſe leaves, full of veins, and finely nicked on the edges, ſtanding uſually three on a ſide, and one at the end, which are reddiſh at firſt, after of a fair yellowiſh green colour; at the end of the branches comes forth the flowers, many together, long like a fox glove, at the ends opening into five fair broad leaves, with a ſtile and ſmall threads in the middle, of a ſaffron colour; ſome plants have, on the inſide the flowers, ſmall red leaves, others of a deep ſcarlet, veined with ſmall yellow lines.

The Jaſmines flower from July to the middle of Auguſt; the firſt white and common yellow are hardy, and endure our winter colds, encreaſing faſt enough by ſuccours; but the Indian yellow and the Spaniſh, muſt be planted in pots

or boxes, that they may be houſed in Winter, encreaſed uſually, by grafting them late in the Spring, on the common white Jaſmine; they may alſo be encreaſed by layers.

The Roſe Bay-tree is of two ſorts, one bringing red, the other white flowers, in nothing elſe differing, its ſtem growing to the bigneſs of a man's thumb, divided into three branches, at each joint bearing long, hard, thick, dark green leaves; at the end of the branches come forth the flowers, of a deep bluſh in the one, and white in the other, conſiſting of four narrower, long, yet round pointed leaves, which here fall away without ſeed.

In the Month of JULY.

Carnations, amaranths, amaranthoides, convolvulus's, African and French marigolds, aſphodel tuberoſe, cardinal's flower, double ſcarlet lychnis, campanulas, virgin's bower, ſweet ſultan, marvel of Peru, eagle-flower, China pinks, female balſams, ſun-flower, holly-hocks, fox-gloves, ſcarlet beans, poppies, gentian, fraxinellas, naſturtium indicum, veronicas, nigellas, lupines, ſpider-worts, ſtock-gilliflowers, golden-rod, fritillarias, apocinums, capſicums, everlaſting flowers, chryſanthemums, ragged robins, linarias, jaceas, anthora, acanthus, lavateras, globe thiſtle, bupthalmums, leucanthemums, xeranthemums, mallows, ſoap-wort, eupatoriums, and many late ſown annuals.

AUGUST.

AUGUST.

SOWBREAD now appears without leaves, on ſmall naked ſtalks, the flowers coming up folded in the leaves, hanging down their heads and turning up their leaves again, which are in all but five, ſome of a bright ſhining reddiſh purple, as the vernal one; another that flowers in the Spring, is of a pale purple; there are alſo vernal white ones, ſingle and double.

The ſmall purple Cyclamen, another larger of a reddiſh purple, both Summer flowers. But the moſt are thoſe that in this month of Auguſt begin to flower and continue ſo in September, and ſome in October, *viz.*

The ivy-leaved cyclamen of Autumn, of the paleſt purple colour.

The narrow leaved cyclamen, whereof one purple, another white.

The double purpliſh coloured cyclamen, having about a dozen leaves in a flower.

There is another as double, that is white.

The Spring cyclamens are preferable before the reſt, but the double ones moſt of all, and hardeſt to be got. Some few days after the flowers come up, their leaves faſhioned almoſt like colts-foot leaves, but have ſome indenting on the edges, ſome more, other ſorts leſs, ſome longer, ſome rounder, all of them ſtrangely variegated, ſpotted and circled with white green, about the middle of the leaves on the upper ſide, but that ſide underneath is red. Theſe flowers and leaves ſpring from a round flat turnip-root, black on the

the outside, not losing their fibres, therefore seldom removed; but their time for transplanting is a little before they put forth buds or flowers: They seldom encrease by roots; therefore raised by seeds, the head or vessel that contains them after the flowers are past, shrinketh down, winding the stalk in a scroll about it, and lieth in the ground hid under the leaves, where it groweth great and round, containing some small seeds, which must be sown as soon as ripe in a good light earth in pots or boxes, and covered near a finger thick; after they are sprung up, and the small leaves dried down, put some more of the same earth upon them, and after the second year, remove them to convenient distances about nine inches asunder, where they may stand and bear flowers, and probably may yield you some variety, either in flower, shape, or marking of their leaves.

Candy Tufts, an annual, are now in their prime, and begin to blow in July, they are small plants, about a foot high, their stalks set with long, narrow, notched whitish green leaves; at the top stand many small single flowers set close together, in some all white, some have a purplish spot in the middle, others are all of a pale purple colour, the seeds are small and reddish (their roots yearly perishing) and must be yearly sowed in April; almost any ground will serve their turn.

The everlasting pease now flourishes, bearing many large pease like blossoms, of a purplish red colour, standing on large foot stalks, the haum rises high, and must be so planted, as to be borne up; it dies to the ground in winter, and rises

again at Spring; in September its pods will be ripe, filled with ſmall peaſe, which muſt be ſowed or ſet at the Spring, and allowed two or three years before they grow ſtrong enough to bear flowers. There is a blue one that is more rare, and continues as long.

The African, and by ſome called the French Marigold.

There are ſeveral varieties thereof, the beſt whereof are,

The greateſt double African, or French Marigold, having many winged leaves, purpled about the edges, of a dark green colour, the ſtalk riſing about a yard high, divided towards the top into many branches, each branch bearing one large double flower, of a fair gold yellow colour on the upper ſide, and paler underneath; there are diverſities ſometimes come from the ſeeds of the ſame flower, ſome paler than others, riſing out of a large pod, wherein, after the flowers are paſt, are contained long narrow black ſeeds, from which the ſeveral varieties are raiſed, ſome coming with large ſingle flowers, with a thrum in the middle, though they ſeed from double ones.

The hollow leaved African Marigold, the flowers thick and double, compoſed of many hollow leaves, opening at the end, in ſome of a deep, in others of a pale yellow colour.

The leſſer double French marigold ſmaller than either of the former, the ſtalks not ſo ſtrong, but twining ſeveral ways, the outward leaves ſometimes bigger than the reſt, and of a deeper and ſadder colour: they flower in Auguſt, the roots periſhing with the firſt froſts, and are yearly renewed by ſeeds ſowed in April in a hot bed; but

ſow

ſow not any ſeeds from ſingle flowers, but from the firſt of the double ones: after they are come up to ſome ſtrength, remove them into a rich ſoil that lieth to the ſun, where being watered, they proſper and bear large and ſtately flowers; as broad as the palm of any hand; or as big, thick and double, and ſhaped like the red Belgick roſe.

Indian Creſſes, or yellow Lark's Heel, ſpread into many long trailing branches, four or five feet long, which, unleſs ſupported, lie on the ground, and take up a great deal of room, ſmooth leaves and round, the flowers of a fair yellow colour, ſhaped ſomething like a ſingle lark's heel, but the leaves ſtand plainer, and ſome of them ſtreaked with red, the ſeeds rough and uneven, falling off themſelves, and are to be gathered off the ground, the root dying in Winter; ſow them in April on a hot bed or otherwiſe, which may be removed into good earth, having the advantage of the ſun, and craggy poles or ſticks of a yard and half high to lead up their wiery branches, which guided up by your hand to the top, when in flower make a glorious ſhew: the bloſſoms gathered before the Winter, and pickled up with vinegar and ſugar, is an excellent and rare ſallad.

The Marvel of Peru, hath a big ſtalk bunched at the joints, ſpreading into many branches, ſet at the joints with fair green leaves, betwixt which and the ſtalk, come forth the flowers on ſhort foot ſtalks, faſhioned like thoſe of the leſſer blue bindweed, narrow at the bottom, and wide open at the brims, of which ſeveral kinds, white, red, or yellow, but the rareſt are thoſe with va-

riegated flowers, red and white, or red and yellow, and theſe (like the bindweed) open in the night, and as ſoon as the ſun ſhines upon them, the brims ſhrink inward and wither away, and ſeldom therefore ſeen, but late in the evenings or morning, for which reaſon by ſome called the Flowers of the Night; after the bloſſoms are paſt, they are ſucceeded each by one ſeed, about the bigneſs and colour of black peaſe, the roots long like a radiſh, black on the outſide, commonly periſhing in the Winter.

They flower from the beginning of Auguſt, till Winter froſts deſtroy them: the ſeeds are ſet the beginning of April in a hot bed, and thence removed into rich earth, where they may have the benefit of the ſun: if any flower not the firſt year, lay horſe litter or dung on them before the froſts, and ſo covered all the winter, they will flower the ſooner the year following, and the roots of your beſt kinds when done flowering, taken up and dried, and each wrapped in woollen rags and kept from moiſture all winter, being ſet in the earth the beginning of March, will in their due ſeaſons bear flowers.

Amaranthus, Flower Gentle, by ſome called Princes Feather, of which the greater and the leſſer, and of each diverſity.

The great purple flower gentle, hath a thick and tall ſtalk, with many large green leaves, the ſtalk divided into many branches, bearing long ſpikes of round hairy tufts, of a reddiſh purple colour, divided into ſeveral parts, wherein are contained a great many, when full ripe, of ſmall white ſeeds; of this there are many kinds bigger

and

and leſſer, ſome purple mixed with green, ſome all whitiſh green colour, &c.

The leſſer purple flower gentle, hath yellowiſh green leaves a little reddiſh, broad at the ſtalk, and ſharp pointed, ſet with theſe leaves, the ſtalk riſes two foot high, branched at the top, bearing long, ſoft and gentle tufts of hair, ſtanding like a pyramid, of a deep ſhining murrey purple, laſting ſo many months after it is gathered; the ſeeds are ſmall, black and ſhining.

Flower gentle of divers colours, differ little either in leaves or ſtalks or ſeeds, only their flowers are of deeper or lighter colours, of purple, ſcarlet and gold colour. I have had this year ſome ſcarlet and purple, limon and orange, ſome ſtraw colour and crimſon, &c. theſe mixed in a pot with African marigolds, ſhew finely.

There are amaranths of three colours, their beauty conſiſting not in the flowers, but leaves; in hot years are parted into green, red, and yellow colours, the ſeeds of all being black, ſmall and ſhining, excepting the firſt, and ought to be ſowed as the Africanus on a hot bed, in April, and when grown to any ſtrength, may be removed, where they may have no interception from the ſun-beams, and this yearly, becauſe the firſt froſts deſtroy them: their ſoil muſt be light and rank; if you covet to have good ſeeds, ſow them in a hot bed in the middle of March, when grown up to any ſtrength, remove them into another new hot bed, taking them up with earth about them, ſo ſetting them the beginning of May, tranſplant them, where they may ſtand to bear flowers, which this way you will have the ſooner, as alſo their ſeeds, and better ripened,

which you may reſerve for two or three years following, for ſo long will they laſt good.

Theſe four laſt being the beſt of ſeedlings, a garden ought not to be unfurniſhed with, (beſides their beauty) to ſupply the vacancy of other flowers in your emptied beds of tulips, ranunculus, and anemonies, till their time of replanting.

There is your garden mallows, double holyhocks, ſnap dragons, toad flax, fox gloves, thiſtles, ſcabious, mullen, fennel flower, bind-weed, larks heels, Canterbury bells, thorn apples, apples of love, garden lupines, ſcarlet bean, ſnails, caterpillars, oak of Jeruſalem, and of Cappadocia, trifles adored amongſt country women in their gardens, but of no eſteem to a floriſt, who is taken up with things of more value.

But of little more value is your ſenſible plant, your humble plant, and *noli me tangere*, conſidering their trouble in the raiſing, and want of beauty: the firſt the leaves being touched ſhrink from you; the ſecond, when handled, falls down; the laſt, their pods being taken betwixt your fingers, before they are ripe, fly in pieces with a ſudden ſnap; being all annuals, and raiſed from ſeeds, and only propagated for thoſe qualities, and periſh with the firſt froſts, eſpecially the two firſt.

In this month's flowers, the ſtar flower of Æthiopia, having green leaves of a foot long, inch broad, woolly when broken, ſtalk cubit high, bearing from the middle to the top many large white ſtar-like flowers, with ſome yellowneſs in the bottom of them, with a three ſquare head, compaſſed with white threads, tipt with yellow,

yellow, thick root, round and white, as tender as that which blows in May (the ſtar flower of Arabia) and muſt be uſed accordingly; theſe two, and that which blows in April, the yellow one which is leſs tender, only worth a floriſt's collection and care in preſerving.

The great Indian tuberous hyacinth, the beſt and moſt deſired of all its kinds, hath a thick tuberous knobbed root, formed in ſeveral heads, with many thick fibres at the bottoms of them; from whence riſe up ſeveral ſtrong and tall ſtalks, ſet with divers fair, long and broad green leaves, joined at the bottom cloſe to the ſtalk, where they are biggeſt, growing by degrees ſmaller to the top, where in this month ſtand many fair large flowers, compoſed of ſix white leaves, ſpread open, like thoſe of a white daffodil, with ſome ſhort threads in the middle, and of ſo ſtrong a ſweet ſcent, that a pot of them ſet in a lower room, the doors open, it ſhall be ſmelt all the houſe over; there is another in this kind, but leſſer in all parts. This is yearly to be taken up in April (though you may do it in September, and keep the roots dry in ſand, or when dry, in papers in a warm cloſet till April) and then carefully part the roots, not breaking the great fibres, and to replant them preſently thus, put rich earth in the bottom of the pot up to the middle, then ſome natural freſh earth, placing the root therein, but ſo that the fibres may have nouriſhment from that below, then cover the whole root with the ſame freſh earth, and fill up the reſt of the pot, with the rank rich earth that you put in the bottom, then plunge your pot in a hot bed, let it there remain, if that bed make

it not ſpring, remove it to a ſecond, till it ſprings graſs high, or two inches, then ſet it under a ſouth-wall, whole in the hot bed, not water it, but afterwards in dry weather water it gently; in Auguſt it will ſhew its rich and fragrant flowers; about the middle of September houſe it, for it will not endure cold or wet, if you would have it off-ſet, then ſet the root naked in rich earth, but probably it riſes not to flower that year.

Shrub mallow, with woody branches, with a whitiſh bark, and ſoft woolly whitiſh green leaves, like the currant-trees, large flowers like ſingle holly hock; ſome deep reddiſh or purple, others lighter, with the bottom of a deeper purple, running into the leaves in ſmall veins: another freſher green leaves and white flowers with a large purple ſpot in the bottom; of this another with its flowers ſtriped with bluſh lines, theſe ſhrubs that grow to a man's height, and ſometimes higher, are increaſed by laying down the branches in the earth, and ſometimes by their ſeeds, which ſeldom come to maturity here, or you may graff them by approach, one upon another, and on one of theſe ſhrubs have all the varieties.

Double bloſſomed wild pomegranate tree, flowers the end of this month, and is the rareſt of all the flowering ſhrubs, if pruned, grows up high, otherwiſe, in a thick bluſh full of ſmall branches, with ſome thorns thereon, and many ſmall ſhining green leaves, which fall away in Winter, and are renewed in the ſpring; at the ſides and ends of the branches, come out many hard and coral coloured cups, and out of them beautiful flowers, as big and double as a province

roſe,

roſe, of an excellent bright crimſon colour; there is another that is leſs in all its part, ſadder green leaves, the flowers inclining more to orange colour. You muſt plant it in a box or caſe made of wood, that it may be houſed in the Winter, and in Spring the young ſprouts ſheered off, that it ſpend itſelf not too much in them, and this done two or three times, this plant is eaſily encreaſed by its ſuckers or by laying.

The ſhrub ſpirea flowers this month, and riſes up more than yard high, with divers woody ſtalks ſet with leaves, like thoſe of ſally, but leſſer, and nicked on the edges; on the top of the ſtalks comes forth many ſmall pale peach coloured flowers, ſet thick together in a long ſpike, leſſening by degrees like pyramis, the root woody and laſting, endures the Winter, and is encreaſed by layers.

The Virginian climer, comes out of the ground in May, with long, round winding ſtalks, more or leſs, and in height according to the age, or liking of the plant; it grows with us five or ſix foot or more high; from the joints come forth the leaves, at each one from the middle to the top, a claſper like a vine, and a flower alſo; the leaves broad at the bottom, about the middle divided into three parts, nicked about the edges, the bud of the flower before it opens, like the ſeed veſſel of the common ſingle vigella, but longer, having at the top five crooked horns, opening the bud, divideth itſelf into ten parts, ſuſtaining the leaves of the flower, which are many, long, ſharp pointed, narrow, well ſpread one by another, ſome ſtreight and others crooked;

ed; theſe leaves are of a whitiſh colour, thick ſpotted with a peach colour, having towards the bottom, a ring of a perfect peach colour, and above and beneath it a white circle, adding much to the beauty of the flower, but the moſt ſtrange is the umbrane, which riſeth in the middle, parting itſelf into four or five crooked ſpotted horns; from the midſt of theſe riſes another roundiſh head, which carries three nails or horns, biggeſt above, and ſmall at the lower end: but never with us, that I have heard on, is this flower ſucceeded by any fruit, but in the Weſt-Indies, (where it is a native) it beareth fruit like a pomegranate, containing a whitiſh pulp, and many cornered rough black ſeeds, about the bigneſs of a pear kernel, long roots, thicker than the ſarſaparilla's, which run far in the earth, putting up heads in ſeveral places, by which means encreaſed; its beautiful flowers ſhew themſelves in Auguſt, the ſtalk dying to the ground every Winter, ſpringing again from the roots in May, which may be covered and defended from hard froſts in Winter; it ought to be planted in a large pot to hinder the roots running, and for houſing in the Winter, and ſetting in the hot ſun in ſummer, the hotteſt place that may be, or it will not bear at all; we ſet the pots in the Spring in hot beds to bring them forward.

In this month bloſſoms that curious pleaſant, fragrant, and ever green plant, the myrtle, of which is,

The broad leaved myrtle; in thick buſh, full of branches, growing four or five foot high, ſet with bright, ſhining and ever green leaves,

of

of a ſweet ſcent, ſomewhat broad and long, at the joints of the branches come forth the flowers, of five ſmall white leaves, with ſome white threads in the middle, and very ſweet, the roots conſiſting of many ſtrings and fibres, as all ſhrubs do.

The leſſer leaved myrtle grows like the former, but not ſo high, the leaves thicker on the branches, ſmaller pointed at the ends, of a deeper green colour, in little elſe differing.

The box leaved myrtle differs from the laſt, the leaves being round, pointed like box, there is another called, the upright myrtle, having ſharp pointed leaves and branches growing erect; another called, the bird's-neſt myrtle, thick ſet with narrow leaves, and cloſe compacted branches.

The double flowered myrtle, grows like the firſt, but being more tender, grows not ſo large nor high, its flowers being like the other, white, but very thick and double, of a delicate ſweet ſcent.

The great Spaniſh, or laurel leafed myrtle, in all parts bigger than the former, riſes near two yards high, the leaves are like thoſe of the bay, but a whiter green, ſet in a double row on both ſides, the branches ſweet in ſcent, in flowers and fruits differ little from the firſt; all but the laſt are preſerved in caſes, and diligently houſed in Winter, but that is more hardy, and with any care will endure the violence of Winter, though planted at large, about the ſame time flowers.

The ſweet yellow Indian jaſmine, a beautiful green, and riſes about two foot high, dividing into branches, covered with a purpliſh coloured bark, decked with many fair ſhining dark ever green

green leaves, ſhaped like the pomegranates, but longer and broader; the flowers like the common white jaſmine, but bigger, and of a fair yellow, and ſweet ſcent; where they grow naturally, they are ſucceeded by fruits like ſmall olives, but flowering ſo late with us, never come to perfection.

The ſtriped phyllirea, moſt beautiful of all its kinds, deſerving a caſe with the beſt greens; this plant (if ſuffered) riſes to the height of a man, thick ſet with ſmall branches, and thoſe with ſmall ever green leaves, edged and ſtriped with white, yet hardy enough to be planted at large, if you defend it a little from ſnows and froſts.

Herb maſtick, unleſs a backward Summer, flowers in this month, otherways later, and riſes about a foot high, with ſtiff hard ſtalks divided into many branches, but thinly ſet with ſmall green leaves, two at a joint; at the tops of the ſtalks and branches come forth ſmall white flowers, among a tuft of white downy threads; the whole plant is of ſweet and pleaſant ſcent; this is encreaſed by ſetting ſlips in April.

Aſſyrian maſtick, not ſo tall as the former, ſmaller leaves, whiter, and thicker ſet on the branches, like the myrtle; at the tops of the ſtalks ſtand many green knaps or heads, like thoſe of ſweet marjoram, but bigger and greener; a woody root, the whole plant of a delicate ſcent, very tender and impatient of cold, and therefore muſt be ſet in a pot, and not houſed in Winter.

In the MONTH *of* AUGUST.

Carnations, ſun-flowers, hollyhocks, Guernſey lily, tuberoſe, cardinal's-flower, female balſams, marvel of Peru, capſicums, everlaſting flower, yellow crocus's, cyclamens, convolvulus's, African and French marigolds, ſtarworts amaranths, amaranthoides, nigella, ſcabious, ſweet ſultan, naſturtiums, linarias, ſtock gilliflowers, auriculas, polyanthos's, golden rods, mallows, jaceas, hieratiums, geraniums, xeranthemums, veronicas, globe thiſtles, helianthemums, alyſſons, China ſtarworts, poppies, larkſpurs, candy-tufts, chryſanthemums, capſicums, eringo, virgin's bower, and many other ſorts of late ſown annuals.

SEPTEMBER:

THE true ſaffron comes up with many narrow long leaves, and after them the flowers in form like the former mentioned in the ſpring, of a reddiſh purple colour; in the middle are ſome unprofitable ſmall yellow chives, ſtanding upright, as all other kinds have, but in this flower there is alſo three or four longer chives, hanging down on or between the leaves, of a fiery red colour, the true blades of ſaffron, which picked thence, and preſſed between two papers, and ſo dried, is the ſaffron, that is ſold in ſhops, the roots are bigger than any other kind, and covered with a hairy ſkin, diſtinguiſhing them from the reſt.

The ſilver coloured Autumn crocus, with the three outward leaves ſilver colour, the other three more white and leſſer.

The Autumn mountain crocus, of a pale bleak blue colour, ſtanding on ſhort foot-ſtalks, ſcarcely appearing above ground at the firſt, but afterwards grows a little higher, theſe two laſt flour not till the next month.

The meadow ſaffron, of which there are ſeveral ſorts worth collecting.

The party coloured meadow ſaffron, like the crocus's, compoſed of ſix leaves, ſome whereof are white, others of a pale purple, ſome half white, and half purple, with ſome threds or chives in the middle, like ſpring crocus. The flowers appear before the leaves that are of a dark brown colour at firſt, riſing about the end of February,

February, but at ſpring are large, long, and green, from the middle of which the ſeed veſſel appears, containing round brown ſeeds, the root like a tulip's, but larger, having a long eminence at the bottom, whence its fibres ſhoot into the ground.

The variegated meadow ſaffron, in every leaf pale bluſh and deep purple, another of this kind of a ſadder purple and bluſh.

The checquered meadow ſaffron of Chio, of a pale purple colour, thick ſpotted and checquered with bluiſh purple, ſmall but beautiful flowers, the root ſmall and tender.

The double meadow ſaffron, like the common one in colour, but very double, and of a pale purpliſh colour: there is another double one of a deeper purple.

Theſe are to be ſet about the end of Auguſt, and will flower ſome in September, the reſt of the month following, and after their green leaves having appeared, and driven down, the roots are to be taken up, and ordered as other bulbous roots; by ſowing their ſeeds, you may raiſe other rarities.

In the MONTH *of* SEPTEMBER.

Amaranthus, Guernſey lily, cylamens, colchicums, ſun-flower, holy-hocks, tuberoſes, double violets, African and French marigolds, female-balſams, antirrhiniums, marvel of Peru, naſturtiums, convolvulus's, ſaffron crocus's, ſpider-worts, poppies, lark-ſpur, annual ſtocks, candy tufts, Venus looking-glaſs, aſters of ſeveral kinds, auriculas, polyanthos's, China pinks, ſtock gilliflowers, carnations, chryſanthemums,

ſcarlet beans, capſicums, lupines, golden rods, double ſoapwort, tree primroſe, ſnap-dragons, ox-eye, helianthemums, campanulas, xeranthemums, jaceas, lavateras, elichryſums, oriental mallows, &c.

OCTOBER.

AS there is no plant in this month begins to flower, that is worth notice, its room ſhall be taken up in deſcribing a plant, that is always in flower, and how to order that and its nice attendants, *viz.*

The orange-tree, which in Spain, and other hot countries, grow to tall and fair trees, but with us the higheſt to a man's height, (that I have ſeem or heard of.) The bark of the elder boughs is brown, and the younger green, with ſome thorns, large leaves of a freſh ſhining green colour, twining a little like ivy, with many ſmall holes in them, of a ſtrong ſweet ſcent, and never falling till new thruſts them off; the flowers are of a whitiſh colour and very ſweet, followed by ſmall round green fruit, which in time grows to be ſomewhat large, and of a yellowiſh red colour, as moſt know, though not the tree.

The orange-tree being one of the fineſt greens, and as tender as any: I ſhall here name the moſt tender that muſt be houſed, with care in Winter, and how to order them, after I have mentioned our common greens that grow without that care.

With the leaſt care: Yew, the fir, tree of life, cypreſs, ſtone crop tree, evergreen oak, holly, laurel, bays, holy holly, box and gilded, evergreen

green hathorn, ſtaff tree, privet, phyllirea, Spaniſh-broom, Engliſh-broom, goſſe.

With more care: Phyllirea ſtriped, laurustinus of ſeveral ſorts, myrtles of divers ſorts, yellow Indian jeſſamine, the roſe bay or oleander, the Indian bay.

With moſt care: Lemons and oranges.

To ſave room, we will here name other nice plants, that muſt have the like care: the ſame directions for ſome, will ſerve them all, *viz.*

The bloody double wall-flower, cranes bill, tuberoſe hyacinth, blue borage leaved auricula, bears ear ſanicle.

Theſe plants are ſet in caſes, and with oranges, and other tender plants houſed in Winter, and encreaſed by layers; the beſt time to tranſplant the hardier ones, is about the tenth of March; for the more tender, to be ſet in caſes the end of April: the earth fit for them, is the digeſted earth of a melon-bed, equally mixed with fine loamy earth, lying, and often turned the foregoing winter, and ſifted through a wire ſieve before put in your caſes; then taking your plant, cut the roots a little, eſpecially at the bottom, ſpreading the roots, ſet it not too deep, rather let ſome of the root appear: and laſtly, ſettle it with temperate water (not too much) ſet them in the ſhade for twelve days, and afterwards expoſe them to the ſun.

The beginning of May, give all your houſed plants freſh earth, taking out of the tops of your pots and caſes, the old earth three or four fingers deep, and looſening the reſt with a fork or ſome fit inſtrument, ſo as not to hurt or prejudice the roots, then fill them up with your beſt and richeſt

ſoil, half neats-dung well rotted, conſumed, and mixed, that hath been preſerved for ſuch uſes, that the virtue may be waſhed down into the reſt of the earth, to nouriſh and comfort your plants: water them, as the dryneſs of the ſeaſon requires, with diſcretion: Sprinkling your greens all over with your water pots of clear water, it will make them have the more delicate luſtre.

Your myrtles will ſhew finely intermixed with your pots of July flowers.

About the middle of Auguſt is your ſecure ſeaſon, for removing and laying your perennial greens, oranges, lemons, myrtles, phyllireas, oleanders, jeſſamines, arbutes, and other rare ſhrubs, as pomegranates, beſt roſes, &c. by taking the ſhoots and branches of the laſt ſpring, and pegging them down with a hook-ſtick, in very rich earth (but it muſt be perfectly conſumed) watering them on all occaſions in ſummer, that time twelve months, they will be prepared for a removal, which muſt be in fit earth, and ſet in the ſhade, kept moderately moiſt, not over wet, leſt you rot the young fibres: within three weeks after expoſe them to ſome more airy place, and a little of the morning ſun, but not a full ſun till a fortnight after.

About Michaelmas (according as the ſeaſon admoniſhes) in a fair and clear day, your rareſt greens and plants being dry, lodge them in their winter-quarters, your green houſe, recruiting them with freſh earth (as in May) to nouriſh them all winter, leaving at firſt your doors and windows open, giving them all the air you can, unleſs the winds be ſharp, and foggy weather; encloſe them by degrees, unleſs the froſts force

you

you to do it ſooner, and encloſe them by ſhutting up windows and doors together; myrtles are more hardy, and will endure out till the next month after.

When the cold comes on, ſet ſuch plants that will not endure houſing, into holes made in the earth two or three inches lower than the ſurface thereof, under ſome ſouth wall or pale, covering them with ſweet and dry moſs, and then putting glaſſes over them; in all warm and ſun-ſhine days, or in gentle and ſweet ſhowers, give them air by wholly uncovering them: thus may you preſerve your precious ciſtus's, maraccos ſeedling, choiceſt ranunculus and anemonies, &c. Thus governing them till April, and then about again as before taught, unleſs you have, or do find out better ways, which I ſhould be glad to be informed of; but remember that in November you ſo ſeclude out out all cold you can out of your greenhouſe, or conſervatory, by cloſe ſtopping all chinks, by laying ſtraw and mats where cold may enter, for if it freeze in your conſervatory (for which you muſt ſet a bowl of water on purpoſe to know) kindle ſome charcoal, and put them in a hole ſunk a little into the floor about the middle of it; if the plants be exceeding dry, and it do not freeze, refreſh them ſparingly with qualified water, *i. e.* mingled with a little ſheep or cow-dung, but then take heed of wetting the leaves therewith: at all times when the air is warmed by the beams of the ſun, in a fine day the ſun darting on the houſe, open your windows and doors that way, but ſhut them again before the ſun be off; obſerve alſo, that it is better to give

houſed

houſed plants too little water than too much, and that aloes or ſedums muſt have none at all.

In the Month of OCTOBER.

Single anemonies, and polyanthos's, carnations, ſtock gilliflowers, aſters, antirrhiniums, amaranthus, double violets, ſaffron crocus's, colchicums, cyclamens, African and French marigolds, marvel of Peru, ſingle wall-flowers, capſicums, heart's-eaſe, golden rods, China pinks, China ſtarworts, linarias, tuberoſes, Guernſey lily, female balſams, convolvulus's, lupines, ſcabious's, Venus looking-glaſs, and navelwort, jaceas, jacobæas, hawkweeds, ſweet ſultans, &c.

NOVEMBER.

IN this month the ſtrawberry-tree is in its greateſt glory; the body hath a rough, but the branches a ſmooth bark, with leaves alternately green like the bays, finely purled about the edges, long yet round pointed, the flowers grow on the ends of the branches, with long ſtalks, and are ſmall little white bottles, like thoſe of the lily of the valley, which are of little beauty, but ſucceeded by red berries like to ſtawberries, harſh in taſte, containing ſmall and many ſeeds: the whole riſes not here to two yards high, its uſual height in its native country Ireland; the berries are its beauty, ripe in this month; and therefore herein placed, which being mixed with its fine green leaves, are very delightful to the eye, young plants are raiſed from ſeeds

ſeeds, and ſome by layers, but long e're they root, and when removed, the earth muſt be taken up with them, and carefully planted, being nice whilſt young, but elder are hardy, and will proſper under any warm wall.

In the Month of NOVEMBER.

Single anemonies, gentianellas, polyanthos's, ſtock gilliflowers, double violets, ſtriped lily, double colchicums, heart's-eaſe, ſome ſtarworts, two ſorts of golden rods, perennial ſun-flowers, leadworts, &c.

DECEMBER.

THE true black Hellebore, from a root of many long brown ſtrings, running deep in the ground, and faſtened to a big head, ſpringeth up many green leaves, ſtanding on big ſtiff foot-ſtalks, divided into eight or nine parts, nicked about the edges, the flowers come forth in this month upon ſhort foot ſtalks, ſhaped like ſingle white roſes, at firſt white, at laſt turn to a bluſh colour with a pale yellow thrum, and a green head in the middle; by many called the Chriſtmas Roſe.

In the Month of DECEMBER.

Single anemonies, ſtock gilli-flowers, ſingle wall-flowers, primroſes, antirrhiniums, ſnow-drops, ſpring cyclamens, black hellebore, winter aconite, polyanthos's, narciſſus's, helleboraſter, Tangier fumitary, and the narrow-leaved golden rod.

Of

Of watering Plants.

If you fear dry weather, do not defer too long before you water, but do it gently before the earth is too dry, conſideration had to the depth of your roots, and thoſe that are deepeſt water moſt.

Uſe not well-water for tender plants, it being too chill and cold, nor that which runs long on ſharp gravel, except it ſtand ſome time in tubs mixed with dung.

If your plants be great growers, requiring heat, put horſe-dung in your water; if the water be bad, then put dung into it to help it: let it ſtand in the ſun and open air uncovered: if your plants be fine and tender, then put ſheep or cows-dung, deer or aſſes dung into the water; the worſe the ground and more barren, be ſure to put in the more dung. Take care you water no plants with ſtanding ſtinking ditch water, nor no water that ſtinketh; for ſweet water (not too clear) and freſh mould (not muſty or tainted with ſtinking weeds) is as proper for tender plants, as ſweet and good food, warm and clean lodging, for tender and fine bred perſons.

Large and navigable rivers, that receive much ſoil by waſhing ſtreets, and the many ſinks that run into it, is an excellent water for all ſorts of plants.

Water all ſeeds with the ſmalleſt or rain-like drops you can, and not too much at a time or too fiercely, leſt you diſcover them.

For flowers and plants whoſe leaves lie on the ground, water them at ſome diſtance, by making a hollow circle about the plant and pouring water into it, by which means you avoid annoying the leaves

leaves by diſcolouring water, or chilling the roots by too ſudden coldneſs.

Uſe not any liquors for watering, either naturally hot as ſpirits, or artificially made ſo by heating over the fire.

All ſorts of fibrous roots are aſſured in their growth by convenient watering; but for bulbous and tuberous roots, the gardener's hand ought to be more ſparing.

To know the particular flowers that will alter for the beſt.

Experience gives us this truth, that ſuch flowers as differ in number of leaves, in ſhape, in colour; the ſeeds of ſuch will produce flowers much different from the ordinary kind of flowers, though produced all of one flower but a year or two before: nay, a particular flower among many other of one plant, ſhall bring more double ones, than twenty others that are not qualified as it; and is, or ought to be known to all that raiſe flowers; as for example, the ſtock gilliflower that hath five, ſix or more leaves, the ſeed of ſuch a particular flower or flowers, will produce more double ones, than thoſe plants that bring forth but four leaves, quantity for quantity of ſeed, twenty for one.

If you be curious, as Floriſts ought to be, you may obſerve the ſame rule in ſeveral other flowers that have no thrum in the middle, as auriculas, primroſes, wall-flowers, campians, &c. When you find one or more leaves than your ordinary number, you may conclude, their nature hath ſet one ſtep forward in altering from the ordinary kind: There a lover of plants ſhould be diligent.

Thoſe

Thoſe flowers alſo which bear ſeeds when double, as the gilliflower, African, &c. ſowing the ſeeds of ſuch double flowers, they will bring you more and better flowers, a hundred to one, than ſingle ones; and in ſowing the ſeeds of ſuch, you ſhall have ſeveral varieties, but moſt marked with the colour of the mother-plant; and ſome of theſe will run, as it were, beyond the limits of nature, and then they will break, or have pods in the middle, and then never bear ſeed more. July-flowers have alſo their ſign, which will bear ſeed, and which will not: thoſe that will bring ſeed (if weather and other accidents hinder not) have their horns in the middle of the flower: It is obſerved alſo in the marking of flowers, that the ſeed of thoſe that be ſtriped, ſhall bring the moſt ſtriped ones, and ſome of different colours and ſtripes, their ſeed all alike.

Their places of ſowing and ſetting.

Care muſt be had in ſowing ſeed, or at leaſt in ſetting, where you intend that they ſhall thrive; that the ground bear the beſt proportion that may be to the places, and the particular mineral, vein, nature, or quality of the places, where ſuch plants, in other parts, uſed to grow; not to put mountainous plants in low and moiſt grounds, &c.

For bog-plants require, when they be tranſplanted into gardens, either a natural or artificial bog, or to be placed near ſome water, by which there is great improvement of all ſorts of flags, and particularly the aromatical reed.

The artificial bog is made by digging a hole in any ſtiff clay ground; or there may be clay brought in, and laid to bind the hole or pit, in the bottom or floor, and the ſides likewiſe, ſo thick, that the moiſture may not be able to get through;

through; and filled with ſuch earth and water (though I would have the earth richer) as may make a like conſiſtence to the bog where the plants you ſet in it did at the firſt and naturally grow.

Requiſite for the manner of laying.

To laying, it is neceſſary that in its due ſeaſeaſon you cut the thing you lay, after the manner you cut July-flowers, in laying them, unleſs in ſome plants, that take any way, as vines; and it is ſo much the better, if in roſes, and other layers of a woody ſubſtance, with an awl you prick the ſtock at the place laid, as it is done by circumpoſition, that is, the mould is borne up to the bough, which is taken off; which is done in the Spring, before the ſap riſes, in February, or beginning of March.

Of making Sets by Art.

Nature uſually provides this way of propagation, without the induſtry of man called to he aſſiſtance; but that not generally in all plants, nor always in any one; therefore well worth learning of thoſe that delight in gardens, to know any means to enlarge this way of propagation beyond the bounds it is carried to by nature's courſe. And it is done by baring the roots of plants of woody ſubſtance, and then making a cut of the ſame faſhion with that which is made in layings, not towards but from the plant: Into this clift a ſtone muſt be put, or ſomething that will make the root gape, and the part cut ſtand upwards: Then cover the root over three inches with light mould, and the lip that was lifted up will ſprout into branches, the root of the old tree nouriſhing it: When the branches are grown, cut off this plant, with its roots, to live of itſelf;

ſelf; if you can, leave an eye on the lip of your root, which you after inciſion lift up, and the branches will the more ſpeedily and certainly iſſue out of the root ſo cut: This is called ſtarting a root.

To change the Colours of ſeveral Flowers whilſt in the bloſſom.

Burn brimſtone under roſes, and you will, according to the time you apply this fume to them, find the tips, or moſt of their leaves, change colour.

To any flower of a purple colour, as tulips, crocus, hyacinth, iris, &c. if a pencil dipt in ſpirit of vitriol, and ſtroaked along the leaves of ſuch coloured flowers, or that part where the flowers are ſo coloured, where the vitriol remains, ſhall preſently be turned to a delicate and rich ſcarlet, to the admiration of thoſe that underſtand it not, paſſing by a flower, and at their return, to find it thus richly marked, contrary to their firſt obſervation: But take notice, leaves ſo ſerved, next day ſhall wither.

Directions for making a Hot Bed.

The hot-bed is thus made: In ſome convenient place in your nurſery, open to the ſun, and ſo as that freſh dung may be laid up to every ſide when grown cold to heat it again. Let your horſe-dung be thrown up in one corner of your ſtable, till you have a quantity ſufficient and proportionable to the length and bigneſs of your bed, intended to be made, which muſt be ſuitable to the quantity of ſeeds you have to ſow on it.

Let ſtakes be knocked into the ground four foot aſunder at each end in breadth, the length at your pleaſure and occaſion, fill up both ends

and

and ſides with ſtakes a yard above ground, about a foot aſunder, and wind them round with rods, or ropes made of hay or ſtraw, then fill it with horſe-dung and wet litter, two foot high ſuitably, and tread it equally cloſe and hard down, then raiſe it two foot higher with the ſame kind of new horſe-dung, which tread as the former, the whole of an equal hardneſs; this do, till it is a yard high at leaſt; after well trod, let boards, or board laths be laid round on the top edge-ways, to keep in the rich ſifted earth, that is to be laid over your bed four inches thick, that of an old hot-bed well-rotted, or the beſt mould you can get; put ſmall poles, or hazel rods archways over it, the ends ſtuck in on each ſide, for the ſupporting of mats, hair-cloth, or canvas, that muſt be laid over it, which will cauſe it to heat the ſooner; when the violence thereof is over, which you may feel with your finger, it being to be little more than bare warm; then ſow and ſet your ſeeds: Senſible and humble plants, melons, cucumbers, &c. And when they come up, be ſure to give them air, or elſe they will preſently turn yellow, and ſpoil your choiceſt ſeeds; cover them with glaſſes from the ſun, a little from the earth to give them air, and ſome part of the day take and raiſe them off to acquaint them with the ſun by degrees, which grown ſtrong, remove them into rich earth, in your garden, keeping them from the mid-day ſun, till well ſettled and rooted, by often, but gentle watering.

An APPENDIX to the Treatiſe of Auricula's.

Single ſtriped Auricula's.

1. PURPLE and lemon colour, an old flower well ſtriped, ſmall eye, and quickly waſhes.
2. Fine violet and white.
3. Fine ſky and white.
4. Philemot, ſome ſtripes of yellow, bad eye.
5. Hair colour with ſome ſtripes of a lighter.
6. Needle-work, pale peach and white in ſmall ſtreaks.
7. Hair colour and lemon, well marked, good truſs flowers, large, and white eye, but ſometimes come all yellow.
8. Hair colour and lemon, well marked, and good eye, but every way leſs than the former.
9. Dark murriſh crimſon and gold colour, well marked, and good truſs.
10. Deep crimſon and gold colour, rarely marked, with a large ſparkling ſnow white eye.
11. Deep purple and ſtraw colour, good eye.
12. Scarlet and gold colour, large truſs, well marked, and fine white eye.
13. Windſor Auricula, crimſon and gold colour.
14. Brick colour and yellow, well marked, large truſs, and good eye.
15. Crimſon and yellow very large flower, and large white eye, good truſs, well marked.
16. Dull fleſh colour, and pale lemon.

Double Auriculas.

1. Double yellow.
2. Double buff.
3. Double crimſon.
4. Double hair colour.
5. Double yellowiſh green.

6. Double

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6. Double reddiſh liver colour.
7. Double liver colour.
8. Double bluiſh purple, which I ſaw Mr. Egerton meaſure by a new half-crown, without the leaſt preſſing the leaves, and it proved near a ſtraw's breadth broader round the half-crown.
9. Double peaſe bloſſom colour, but little leſs than the former.
10. Double murriſh red, a fine flower.

Double ſtriped Auriculas.

1. Double liver-colour and yellow, a good flower, large.
2. Double crimſon and yellow, a delicate flower.
3. Double purple and yellow, the beſt and dearеſt.

Let me adviſe thoſe that can obtain it to mix ſeaſand with their ſally earth, and rotted neats-dung, in equal proportions for their compoſition, for to ſet their auriculas in, and put in large boxes a yard and half long, ſomething above half a yard wide, and one foot high, they will thrive the better, having more liberty to draw nouriſhment than earthen pots, or little ſquare boxes, and to ſet but three in a row for the breadth, and ſo proportionably for the length. The ſcarlet double cowſlip, or oxſlip, peagle, or polyander, take it by what name you pleaſe, it is large, very double, opens well, and of a deep ſcarlet.

Monthly Directions what ought to be done in the Flower-Garden for ever.

1. DRESS your gardens, and trim your ſmall trees and ſhrubs, when the moon is in Libra or Capricorn.

2. Set or cut any tree or ſhrub, that you would have its growth retarded, in the decreaſe of the moon in Cancer.

3. Set, cut, or ſow what you would have ſpeedily ſhoot out again, or ſpring and grow, in the increaſe of the moon.

4. When you ſow to have double flowers, do it in full of the moon, and when the plant is grown to a bigneſs fit to be removed; do it alſo in a full moon, and as often as you tranſplant them.

5. Neither graft, ſet, ſow, or plant any thing that day whereon there happeneth an eclipſe either of ſun or moon, or when the moon is afflicted by either of the infortunes Saturn or Mars.

JANUARY.

PRESERVE your beſt gilliflowers and auriculas from too much wet or ſnow, by laying down the pots they are planted in; or if in beds, by ſupported coverings, at a diſtance a foot or more: Alſo what ranunculus's or anemonies are appearing; but give them as often as you can in ſuitable weather, airings, by taking off their coverings, but when ſun ſets, on with them again. Keep your conſervatory cloſe where the greens and nice plants are houſed: if it freezes very hard, put ſome clear lighted charcoal in the middle of the room, a little let into the ground; and if the ſun ſhine clear on the windows and doors thereof, open them to let in his noon-beams,

beams, but be ſure to ſhut them cloſe again as ſoon as he declines the door.

FEBRUARY.

SOW auricula-ſeeds into mallow-earth and ſow the ſame but one thick; place beſt auriculas in pots in the ſun; ſecure your choice flowers in beds with piles, if they appear above ground, and plant ſome anemonies, the weather open for later flowers; place your boxes ſown with choice ſeed, free from ſharp winds, and ſecured from too much wet.

MARCH.

SOW auricula-ſeeds as directed, at Michaelmas; alſo ſweet-williams, wall-flower, ſtock-July flowers, Venus looking-glaſs, candy-tuffs, French honiſuckles, primroſe and cowſlip-ſeeds lark-ſpurs, roſe campions, lichnis, campanula, Indian ſcabious, &c. alſo pinks, or rather July-flower-ſeeds; on your hot-beds ſow French marigolds, amarinths, Indian creſſes, marvel of Peru, &c. Senſible and humble plants, tranſplant July-flowers, auriculas, if occaſion, and all other fibrous rooted plants, new earthing up your unremoved auriculas, July flowers, &c. pluck up weeds whilſt young, after a gentle ſhower.

APRIL.

CONTINUE hot-beds for exoticks that arrive not to perfection without them, and remove them into them, till the air and common earth be qualified with ſufficient warmth to preſerve them abroad. Take out your Indian tuberoſes, parting their offſets, (not breaking their fangs,) and put them into natural earth, (not forced) in a pot, a larger of rich mould beneath, and about it, to nouriſh the fibres, but not touch the bulbs; then plunge your pots in a hot-bed, temperately warm, giving them no wa-

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ter till they ſpring, and then put them under a ſouth wall; in dry weather water them freely, and expect in Auguſt a rare flower. Thus treat the narciſſus of Japan, or Garnſey-lily for a later flower. Put tiles over your beſt tulips, which are commonly ſet together to be ſo ſerved. Begin to open the doors and windows of your green-houſe, and uſe the inhabitants by degrees to the air. Shelter your young feeding auriculas from hot gleams of the ſun, or expect them all to be killed: What auriculas that are ſtriped, that any part of them come of a ſelf colour, ſo mark, that it may, if not preſently be parted from the reſt; for otherwiſe it will infect the whole, and after come all of a ſelf-colour, and never return again. Let not weeding be forborn.

MAY.

TRANSPLANT amaranths, French marigolds, Indian creſſes, marvel of Peru, &c. from off your hot-beds into good and rich ſoil, as much as may be in the ſun, where they may ſtand and bear flowers. Bring out your oranges, lemons, and other greens, out of the conſervatory, and you may now tranſplant and remove them into boxes filled with good natural earth, taken from under the turf in good paſture-ground, and mixed with one part of rotten cow-dung, putting ſticks, brick-bats, ſhells, or any rubbiſh that will make the earth be light, and make paſſage for the water at the bottom; cut the bottom roots eſpecially a little: ſet your plant therein, but not too deep; rather let ſome of the roots appear above ground; then ſettle them with temperate water, but not too much, and ſet them in the ſhade for ten or twelve days, then expoſe them to the ſun. Give all your houſed plants freſh earth at the top, in place of ſome of the old, a hand depth taken away; with a fork looſen the reſt, without hurting or wounding the roots; let what you add be excellent ſoil, well conſumed, and well ſifted, that the

the virtue thereof may waſh in, and comfort the plant, when you unhouſe them cleanſe them from their contracted duſt. Gather the ſeeds of your anemonies as the dew riſes, or you will loſe it by the wind; ſow hot and aromatick herbs, and in the full moon plant ſtock-gilliflowers in beds, pluck up weeds before they ſeed.

JUNE.

TRANSPLANT autumnal cyclamens, gather the ripe ſeeds of choice flowers, inoculate Jaſmines, roſes, and roſe-ſhrubs. Take up anemonies, ranunculus, tulip roots, keeping them ſo as they do not mould, till you plant them again. Lay July-flowers, which will ſtrike root in ſix weeks, and be ready for tranſplanting into a light loamy earth, mixed with excellent rotten ſoil and ſifted; plant ſix or eight in a pot, to ſave room in winter, and keep them well from too much rain. When July flowers are now blown, of good kinds, keep for ſeed, letting them have but few layers to give nouriſhment to, and but few buds; you will find the ſeed-pod to be filled with the fairer ſeed, and to hold the more certainly. Preſerve not any for this purpoſe that break their pods; be ſure to keep your earlieſt flowers for this end, that the ſeed may have ſun enough to ripen them, preſerving them as much as may be from wet.

JULY.

SLIP ſtocks, and other lignous plants and flowers: lay myrtles, jaſmines, and other greens: make trial of the ſame by orange-trees; if they take, they will certainly be the more hardy. Lay alſo July-flowers that were not fit to lay before, and cut off withered ſtalks of flowers, clip box out of order, after rain. Sow anemony ſeeds in fine ſifted rich earth in beds or boxes. Take up early autumnal cyclamens, and tranſplant them as ſoon as may be; gather early cyclamen ſeeds, and ſow it in pots preſently. The

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end of this month ſift your beds of off-ſets of tulips, and for anemonies, ranunculus, &c. it will prepare it for replanting with ſuch things as you have ready in pots; or to ſet in naked ground till the next ſeaſon; as amaranths, marvel of Peru, Indian creſſes, &c. that the beds may not lie bare and naked or unfurniſhed.

AUGUST.

TAKE bulb roots of lilies, &c. Bartholomew-tide, the only ſecure ſeaſon for removing and laying perennial greens, oranges, lemons, myrtles, phylereas, oleanders, jaſmine, ſtrawbery-trees, and other rare ſhrubs, as pomegranates, roſes, and whatever is moſt obnoxious to froſts, taking the ſhoots and branches of the laſt ſpring, and pegging them down with a hook-ſtick in very rich earth and ſoil, perfectly conſumed; water them on all occaſions in ſummer; by this time twelve-month they will be ready to remove into good earth ſet in the ſhade, kept moderately moiſt three weeks paſt, ſet them in ſome more airy place, but not in the ſun, till fifteen days more. Now new earth in your pots of auriculas, tranſplant and divide their roots into a light rich earth; alſo your beſt primroſes and oxlips; alſo your campions, or lychnis calcidonices; tranſplant ſeedling anemonies; ſet colchicums, ſpiderworts, fritillaries, &c.

SEPTEMBER.

AS the weather directs, about Michaelmas, in fair weather, be ſure to avoid a foggy day, retire your choice greens, and rareſt plants (being dry) into the conſervatory; as oranges, lemons, Indian and Spaniſh jaſmines, oleanders, aloes, ſedums, &c. ordering them with freſh mould, as taught in May, to nouriſh them all the winter, leaving as yet the doors and windows open, giving them much air, ſo the wind's

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not ſharp, nor weather foggy, till the weather's more cold and ſharp; and as that increaſes, the more encloſe them, till wholly ſhut up, as the weather gives occaſion; myrtles will endure abroad near a month longer. The cold coming on, ſet ſuch plants as will not endure the houſe, into the earth, the pots two or three inches lower than the ſurface of the earth, under a ſouthern expoſure, covering them with glaſſes, cloathed with ſweet and dry moſs; but upon all fair days, and in ſunny and ſweet ſhowers, take them off. Thus preſerve your marum ſyriacum cyſtus's, geranium nocte olens, flos cardinalis, maracocs, ſeedling arbutus, choice ranunculus, and anemonies; and thus covering them till April, plant tulips, and all bulbous roots, but your choice of each defer till the latter end of the next month; ſow auriculas, crocus, primroſe, and cowſlip-ſeeds, fritillary, and tulip-ſeeds, &c.

OCTOBER.

SET your choice tulips; you may now alſo ſow their ſeeds, plant ſome anemonies and ranunculus's in prepared earth, but they muſt be covered, when they appear, from the froſts, that will otherwiſe kill them all: Therefore your beſt, ſet not till December. Remove your beſt and niceſt July-flowers to ſhelter from much rain or wet, and where ſnow may not be apt to fall on them and bruſh it off gently, when fallen on thoſe that are not capable of ſhelter: And this month trim them all up with freſh mould.

NOVEMBER.

SOW auricula-ſeeds, cover peeping ranunculus's, &c. plant fibrous roots, roſes, ſyringa's, peonies, &c. If the weather require it, quite encloſe your tender plants, and perennial greens, ſhrubs, &c. in your conſervatory, ſtopping all entrance of cold, eſpecially ſharp winds: If the plant's exceeding dry, and it does not freeze, refreſh them ſparingly with qualified water, (i. e. mingled with

with a little ſheeps-dung, or cow-dung.) If it freeze in your green houſe, which you may know by a diſh of water ſtanding there, kindle ſome charcoal, and put them in a hole ſunk a little in the floor, in the middle thereof.

DECEMBER.

PRESERVE anemonies and ranunculus's, and beſt July-flowers from great rain, ſharp winds and froſt; let the doors and windows of your garden-houſe be well matted, and guarded againſt cold; now ſet in open weather, your beſt ranunculus, in a bed of old rotten thatch or ſtraw that is near turned to earth, with good mould above and below them; alſo your beſt anemonies, in a light, yet rich loamy earth, ſifted through a wire riddle.

THE VERMIN KILLER.

To kill Rats and Mice.

TAKE wheat-flower and bitter almonds, and make them into a paſte, and lay it in their holes, and it kills them; or caſt hemlock-ſeed into their holes, and it kills them; or pot aſhes thrown into their holes, and it kills them.

To catch Moles.] Lay a head of garlick or onion before their holes, and they will immediately come forth; or wild cucumber-juice; or dregs of oil poured into their holes, and it kills them.

To kill Weeſels.] Wheat-flour and ſal-armoniack made into paſte with ſome honey; throw it where they come, they eat it greedily, and it kills them. Rue laid about your hen's neſt, drives them from the eggs.

To kill Piſmires.] Origanum beaten to powder and ſtrewed before their holes; or melt cirenicum in oil, and pour it where they are, and it kills them.

To kill Flies.] Take origanum and alum, and beat them with milk, and ſprinkle the places where they come.

FINIS.

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